The New-York Times.

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THE UNION FOREVER!

Immense Demonstration in this City.

THE ENTIRE POPULATION IN THE STREETS.

Over One Hundred Thousand People at Union-square.

The Metropolis Streaming with Banners and Streamers.

Processions, Speeches and Resolutions.

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Addresses by John A. Dix, Daniel S. Dickinson, Wm. M. Evarts, Senator Baker, Henry J. Raymond, Moses H. Grinnell Wm. F. Havemeyer, Fernando Wood, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Rich'd O'Gorman, D. D. Field, Hiram Ketchum, John Cochrane, and Others.

The Empire City, yesterday, spoke in tones of thunder for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. The largest meeting, without exception, that was ever held on this continent, and the most enthusiastic, was that which came together at Union-square and in the vicinity yesterday—for the hundred thousand and unnumbered thousands more who responded to the call were too numerous to find standing room within the limits of the Square itself. Into the adjoining thoroughfares the crowds overflowed, and Broadway from Fourteenth-street almost to the Battery was a surging mass of human beings all the afternoon. The stores were closed, and everywhere, on house-tops and mastheads, and on men's hats and next their hearts, and even in ladies' bonnets were the Stars and Stripes,—the emblem of a Union which the people have declared "must and shall be preserved." They who of late, and not without some show of reason, have upbraided Americans for the seeming apathy with which they first heard how that flag had been dishonored, should have seen the demonstration of yesterday. Union-square was a red, white and blue wonder. Countless little flags were hung from windows or waved by ladies and children who looked forth from them. Not only the adjacent hotels,—the Clarendon, the Everett, the Union Place, the Monument House,—displayed national colors in profusion, but from nearly every private house, from Spingler Institute and from the Church of the Puritans, the flag of our Union waved proudly.

STAND NO. 1.

The hapry possessors of green tickets, to the number of several hundreds, were admitted to the main stand of the meeting, fronting on the statue of WASHINGTON—on the site of the memorable spot where the dedication ceremonies of the statue took place. Among those present were some of the most distinguished of New-York's merchants, jurists and literati. The stand was crowded to excess with the wealth and talent of the City. DODWORTH's band furnished music, a stout corps of police quelled all approaches from unwarranted intruders, flags waved from all points, and the glorious colors of Old Sumter itself floated from a friendly tree, where they were placed by the identical HART, who nailed it to the flagstaff of Major ANDERSON's fortress, after it was shot away from the enemy. As HART ascended the tree to adjust the flag, Superintendent KENNEDY shouted to the people his name, and as it was echoed from mouth to mouth through the vast concourse, cheer upon cheer rent the air, and finally HART was obliged to come forward and speak.

SPEECH OF POLICEMAN HART, OF FORT SUMTER.

Mr. HART, who, it will be recollected, is the Metropolitan policeman who went to Fort Sumter as escort to Mrs. ANDERSON, advanced to the front platform, and spoke as follows:

I see many patriotic hearts around me, which we would have rejoiced to have had with us at Fort Sumter. This (pointing to the flag) is the flag that we nailed to the flagstaff of Fort Sumter, and nobly we defended it until the last. I want you of New-York to volunteer to nail that flag again to Fort Sumter. (Thunders of applause.)

The time previous to the arrival of the speakers was occupied in the diversions of the surging crowd, the raising of a time-honored American flag on the statue of WASHINGTON, and the display of a huge American Eagle. Soon the swaying of the outskirts of the mass announced

THE APPROACH OF MAJOR ANDERSON,

who seemed to be borne almost upon the shoulders of the people through the dense mass. In vain did the well meaning policemen endeavor to keep back the tide—their task was as fruitless as that of Mrs. Partington; for the eager populace pressed closer and closer to view the hero of the first battle in the pending war. The enthusiasm ran to the highest pitch, as the object of it all rose to view on the stand, and was placed in sight of the multitude. Nervous and agitated as he never was in the face of the enemy, he acknowledged the homage, and renewed greetings were given from the assembled thousands as far as the eye could reach—from Fourteenth-street and Broadway round to the corner of Fifteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. In like manner were Surgeon CRAWFORD, Capt. DOUBLEDAY and Capt. FOSTER greeted, and it was long before the tumult of their welcome could be subdued.

At last, R. H. MCCURDY, Esq., mounted a prominent point, and amid the din announced that Dr. SPRING, the venerable pastor of the Brick Church, would invoke the Divine blessing. The sight of Dr. SPRING's white hairs streaming in the breeze leaded greatly to allay the storm, but it was in vain that he endeavored to make himself heard twenty feet from the stand. In feeble and trembling tones he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF DR. SPRING.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I feel myself very happy, as a native born American, and a son of one of the Revolutionary officers, and as a member of Christ's Church, and one of his ambassadors, to be permitted to bear my testimony in favor of this noble cause. My past views on the agitated questions of the country are well known to those of you who are familiar with the Press. I have seen no occasion to alter them. I adhere to them NOW. But the question now is, not between Slavery and Anti-Slavery—not between Republicanism and Democracy, but between law and anarchy, between Government and no Government. And permit me to say that all the other questions are evanescent, they are mere phantoms; they shrink into nothingness compared with the grand question of Government and no Government in this country. It is with high pleasure that I lift my voice on behalf of that Church which I represent, and I cheerfully accept the invitation to open this meeting with prayer.

Dr. SPRING then uttered an impressive prayer appropriate to the occasion.

RECEPTION OF HON. JOHN A. DIX.

Mr. MCCURDY then said: I have now the honor of presenting to you, as Chairman of this meeting, Hon. JOHN A. DIX. All who are in favor of that will say "Aye." An universal shout greeted Mr. DIX as he advanced to the front of the stand, and put the question on the adoption of the following list of officers, likewise proposed by Mr. MCCURDY. The list was adopted, and the meeting stood organized as follows:

President—JOHN A. DIX.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Peter Cooper,	Greene C Bronson,	W. B. Astor,
W. M. Evarts,	W. C. Bryant,	Peletiah Perit,
George Bancroft,	John A. King,	James Boorman,
Stewart Brown,	John J. Phelps,	R S Mantum,
Belly Grinnell,	Moses Taylor.	C. D F Grant,
W. E. Dodge,	Watts Sherman,	Edwin Croswell,
L. G. F. Cannon,	Jno. D. Wolfe,	Seth B. Hunt,
Frederi'k Bronson,	F. A. Conkling,	A. J. Williamson,
D. H. Arnold,	Edwin Dobbs,	Joseph Stuart,
R. H McCurdy,	Joseph W. Alsop,	E. E Morgan,
Willis Blackstone,	Natn. Jayden,	John Lloyd,
Chas H. Russell,	Robt Kay.	Benj. L. Swan,
Jno. C Jones,	David Hoadley,	Robt J Taylor,
Jas. N. Phelps,	James Low,	John Ewen,
Jos. A. Briggs,	John D. Jones,	Wm. C. Bryce,
Henry F. Vail,	A. B. Baylis,	Jonathan Thorne,
W. B. Maclay,	Fred. Kapp,	Alex. Duncan,
George Folsom,	Andrew Carrigan,	A. C. Kingsland,
Isaac Ferris,	J. Auchincloss,	M. Brackin,
D. R. Martin,	Wm. Channcey,	H. B. Chaffin.
William Bryce,	A. S Hewitt,	S. B. Althau-e,
Peter Lorillard,	Erasmus Brooks,	Joseph Seligman.
S. Livingston,	W. H. Osborn,	A. A. Vanderpoel,
W. W. De Forest,	Anson Herrick,	Theodore Fowler,
Daniel Leroy,	S. L. Mitchill,	Augustus Schell,
Chas. Christmas,	J. B. Varnum,	William Hall,
Charles A. Secor,	John T. Hoffman.	Hamilton Fish,
Luther Bradish,	Fernando Wood,	A. T. Stewart,
Morris Ketchum,	Jonathan Sturges,	J. J Astor,
John Cochrane.		

SECRETARIES.

J. Smith Homans,	J T. Johnston,	D. D. Lord,
George A. Vogel.	Chas. B. Norton.	John Big-low,
Shepard Gandy,	C.H. Marshall, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
Jas. G. De Forest.		

SPEECH OF HON JOHN A DIX.

Mr. DIX on taking the Chair, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have come together to express our determination to uphold the authority of the Government, and to maintain inviolate the honor of the country. The circumstances under which we are assembled are calculated to fill any patriotic heart with the deepest concern. For the first time in our day civil strife has broken out in the bosom of our prosperous and happy country, and has been pushed by unscrupulous men to the extremity of war and bloodshed. With no provocation whatever, from the Federal Government, they have turned their arms in fraternal hatred against it, even when it was administered by those who were actuated by the most friendly dispositions towards them. But I do not doubt, when the present excitement shall have passed away, when those who have thus arrayed themselves against the Government of the country, shall have learned from a disastrous experience that their true interest lies in peace, all will concede, on a review of the past, in a spirit of fairness and moderation, that there was no just ground for alienation. [Applause.] But, fellow-citizens, I feel that all such considerations are inappropriate to the hour. The time for action has come. Practical issues are upon us, to be dealt with under a just sense of the responsibilities they have brought with them. The Constitution of the United States has been spurned and repudiated. The authority of the Government has been resisted by military force. The flag of the Union has been insulted, in more than one instance torn down, and even trampled under foot. Most of us were born, and all of us have lived, in prosperity and peace under the protection of the Constitution; we have regarded our allegiance to the Union as second only to our religion in the sanctity of its obligations: and we have venerated the national standard, under which WASHINGTON and JACKSON, and the host of gallant men who were their companions in arms, or who followed in their footsteps, achieved undying honors for themselves and their country. [Enthusiastic applause.] We should be less than men if we could look with indifference on these outrages on all we hold most dear. There is no justification for the course of the Confederate States in overturning within their limits the authority of the Federal Government. They have no excuse for it. This is no time for elaborate argument. Let me say, in a word, that no respectable defence of the right of secession has ever fallen under my notice. No man contends that there is any warrant for it in the Constitution. There is but one way for a State to go out of the Union—the way in which all came in—by the concurrence of the common authority. In no other manner can the terms of separation be agreed on. [We don't want to separate.] Whatever preliminary action there may be, it must come to this conclusion at last. It is an omitted case in our political compact. The framers of the Constitution did not contemplate the dissolution of the Union. They framed the Government for themselves and their posterity. The repudiation of its authority by one of its members was not foreseen or provided for. It is a case which cannot be reached by the powers vested in Congress or in the Executive; and the States are necessarily remitted to the exercise of their united sovereignty, for the solution of a problem which concerns the existence of all. It was for this reason that a Committee of which I was Chairman, in an address to our Southern brethren, adopted at a meeting in Pine street, in December last, recommended that the States should meet together for consultation, and if they could not settle their difficulties amicably and preserve the Union, that they should arrange the terms of separation and save the country from the horrors of civil war. We implored them to pause, in order to give us time for an effort to restore harmony and fraternal feeling. We appealed to them in language of entreaty, which would have been humiliating if it had not been addressed to brethren of the same political family. To this appeal, enforced by the concurrence of eminent citizens of this State, who not always been the most strenuous advocates of Southern rights, the States, to which it was addressed, responded by setting the authority of the Union at defiance, by seizing the public forts and arsenals, by seducing Federal officers from their allegiance, and, in one instance, by confiscating the treasure of the Government. For months these outrages were submitted to with no effort on the part of the Government to resent or punish them, in the hope that under the guidance of better counsels, those who committed them would return to their allegiance. This forbearance, unexampled in the history of nations, and falsely interpreted into a pusillanimous surrender of its authority by the Federal Government, had only the effect of invigorating the spirit of resistance, until at last the slender force in Fort Sumter was attacked—some 6,00 0 or 7,000 men against 100—and compelled, after a heroic resistance, to evacuate it. [Cheers for Fort Sumter.] The gallant commander of that handful of loyal men who sustained this unequal contest, is now before you. [Tremendous applause for Major ANDERSON.] There hangs the flag under which they upheld the honor of their country; and its tattered condition shows the desperate defence they made. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

It is under these circumstances that the General Government has appealed to the country to come to its support. [We will, we will.] It would have been treacherous to its trust if it had not determined to uphold the authorities confided to it.

And, here, fellow-citizens, it is important that we should clearly understand the position of the late Administration on this question. It is one to this Administration, as well as the last, that we should all understand it. I shall be very brief, but I must ask your close attention for the few moments that will be needed.

On the 3d of December last, in his annual Message to Congress, the late President made a strong and unanswerable argument against the right of Secession. He also indicated his purpose to collect the revenue and defend the forts in South Carolina. In a special message to Congress on the 8th of January he declared (I use the language of the Message,) "the right and the duty to use military force defensively against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government is clear and undeniable." [Cries of "Good for him!" and loud cheering.] The authorities of South Carolina were repeatedly warned that if they assailed Fort Sumter it would be the commencement of a civil war, and they would be responsible for the consequences. [Cheers.] The last and most emphatic of these warnings is contained in the admirable answer of Mr. HOLT, Secretary of War, to Mr. HAINE, the Commissioner from South Carolina, on the 6th of February. It is in these words: "If, with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace and of the earnestness which he has pursued it, the authorities of that State shall assault Fort Sumter and peril the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent must rest the responsibility." [Enthusiastic applause and waving of hats.] I believe the letter from which I read this extract has never been published, for I, as a member of the Administration at the time it was written, have a right to say that it had the cordial approval of the late President and all his constitutional advisers. [Cheers for Gen. DIX.] And this brings me to the point I wish to make. I violate no confidence in making it. It is this: If South Carolina had tendered war to the late Administration as she has to this—I mean by a hostile and deadly assault—it would have been unanimously accepted. [Prolonged cheering.] I repeat, then, that this Administration has done no more than its duty. Nay, I believe, that self preservation rendered necessary what it has done. I have no doubt that the Confederate leaders at Montgomery have entertained, and still enter ain the design of marching upon Washington to overthrow the Government, taking its place and presenting itself to the nations of the world as the true representative of the people of the United States. [Cries of "Never; never; they can't do it."] Against this usurpation and fraud, if it shall be attempted, I trust we shall contend with all the strength God has given us. [Cries of "We will."] I am for supporting the Government. I do not ask who administers it. It is the Government of my country, and as such I shall give it in this extremity all the support in my power. I regard the pending contest with the Secessionists as a death-struggle for Constitutional Liberty and law—a contest, which, if successful on their part, could only end in the establishment of a despotic Government, and blot out, wherever they were in the ascendant, every vestige of National Freedom. You know fellow-citizens, that I have always been in favor of adjusting controversies between the States by conciliation, by compromise, by mutual concession—in a word, in the spirit in which the Constitution was formed. Whenever the times shall be propitious for calm consultation, they will find me so still. But, until then, let us remember that nothing could be so disastrous, so humiliating, and so disreputable to us all as to see the common Government overthrown or its legitimate authority successfully resisted. Let us, then, rally, with one heart, to its support. I believe it will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the preservation of the great interests confided to it. There is no choice left but to acquiesce in its surrender to revolutionary leaders, or to give it the means it needs for defence, for self-preservation, and for the assertion of its authority, holding it responsible for their legitimate use. Fellow-citizens, we stand before the statue of the Father of his Country. The Flag of the Union, which floats over it, hung above him when he presided over the Convention by which the Constitution was framed. The great work of his life has been rejected, and the banner by which his labors were consecrated has been trampled in the dust. If the inanimate bronze in which the sculptor has shaped his image could be changed to the living form which led the armies of the Revolution to victory, he would command us in the name of the hosts of patriots and political martyrs who have gone before, to strike for the defence of the Union and the Constitution.

Mr. MCCURDY read the resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, The Union of the States, under the guidance of Divine Providence, has been the fruitful source of prosperity and domestic peace to the country for nearly three-quarters of a century; and,

Whereas, The Constitution, framed by our Revolutionary fathers, contains within itself all needful provisions for the exigencies of the Government, and, in the progress of events, for such amendments as are necessary to meet new emergencies; and,

Whereas, An armed combination has been formed to break up the Union by throwing off the obligations of the Constitution and has, in several of the States, carried on its criminal purpose by seizing forts, arsenals, revenue vessels, and public treasure; and, finally, by assaulting Fort Sumter, a fortress of the United States occupied by a slender but heroic garrison, and capturing it by an overwhelming force after a gallant defence, thus setting the authority of the Government at defiance, and insulting the National Flag; and,

Whereas, The Government of the United States, with an earnest desire to avert the evils of civil war, has silently submitted to these aggressions and insults with a patient forbearance unparalleled in the annals of history, but has at last deemed it due to the public honor and safety to appeal to the people of the Union for the means of maintaining its authority of enforcing the execution of the laws, and of saving our country from dismemberment, and our political institutions from destruction; therefore,

Resolved, That the Declaration of Independence, the War of the Revolution, and the Constitution of the United States, have given origin to this Government, the most equal and beneficent hitherto known among men; that under its protection the wide expansion of our territory, the vast development of our wealth, our population, and our power have built up a nation able to maintain and defend before the world the principle of liberty and justice, upon which it was founded; that by every sentiment of interest, of honor, of affection, and of duty we are engaged to preserve unbroken for our generation, and to transmit to our posterity, the great heritage we have received from heroic ancestors; that to the maintenance of this sacred trust we devote whatever we possess, and whatever we can do, and in support of that Government under which we are happy and proud to live, we are prepared to shed our blood, and to lay down our lives.

Resolved, That the founders of the Government of the United States have provided, by the institution of the Supreme Court, a tribunal for the peaceful settlement of all questions arising under the Constitution and laws; that it is the duty of the States to appeal to it for relief from measures which they believe unauthorized; and that attempts to thwart the obligations of the Constitution, and to obtain redress by an appeal to arms, can be considered in no other light than as levying war against the United States.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, the basis and the safeguard of the Federal Union, having been framed and ratified by the original States, and accepted by those which subsequently became parties to it, is binding upon all; and that any resistance by any one of them to the rightful delegated powers of the Federal Government, without first seeking a release from its obligations through the concurrence of the common sovereignty, is unauthorized, unjust to all others, and destructive of all social and political order.

Resolved, That when the authority of the Federal Government shall have been reëstablished and peaceful obedience to the Constitution and laws prevails, we shall be ready to confer and cooperate with all loyal citizens throughout the Union, in Congress or in Convention, for the consideration of all supposed grievances, the redress of all wrongs, and the correction of all errors, avoiding ourselves, and exacting all others to yield, to the will of the whole people, as constitutionally and lawfully expressed.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens, overlooking past differences of opinion, to contribute by all the means in their power, to maintain the Union of the States, to defend the Constitution, to preserve the National Flag from insult, and to uphold the authority of the Government against acts of lawless violence, which if longer unresisted, would inevitably end in breaking down all the barriers erected by our fathers for the protection of life, liberty and property, and involve the country in universal anarchy and confusion.

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty five, to be nominated by the President, be appointed by this meeting, to report to the citizens, a plan for the collection of funds, and the transaction of such other business in aid of the movements of the Government, as the public interests may require.

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON was next introduced, and was received with a storm of applause.

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Mr. DICKINSON said: I am invited, Mr. President, and my fellow citizens, to attend and address this meeting in the language of its call, "without regard to previous political opinions or associations, to meet to express their sentiments in the present crisis in our national affairs, and their determination to uphold the Government of their country, and maintain the authority of the Constitution and its laws." I embrace the opportunity with alacrity, and have traveled 200 miles and upwards this morning that I might do so, for I look with extreme apprehension and alarm upon the danger which threatens us as a whole, recently a united people. I would know no section in this great material heritage of Freedom, which stretches from ocean to ocean, from the far frozen North to where it is fanned by the gentle breezes of the tropics; no division or strife among or between children of a common father and brothers of the same household; but the demon of discord has inaugurated his fearful court in our midst, and the crisis is to be met like every other vicissitude. A somewhat extended service in the National councils, at a period of unusual interest, gave me an opportunity for much and mature reflection, upon the relations between the North and the South; upon the duties each section owed to itself and the other, and to the cause of Free Government, under a hallowed compact—upon the constitutional guaranties secured, and upon that fraternal regard which, by every consideration that could influence civilized and Christian men, each section and its people should at all times cultivate toward the other. I have looked upon all as of the same catholic faith, and though scattered over an area so vast, divided into sections, sub-divided into numerous States, and the two sections committed to different systems of industry, as united in one great interest, as essential to each other to promote the common enjoyment, and as bound together to the same immortal destiny. None of these views of what should and ought to, and might have been, have been changed, but recent unfortunate events have served to confirm them beyond the shadow of a doubt, and to increase regrets that efforts so strong so little, and of such incalculable value, could not have been put forth before it was too late! But now, in common with every lover of his country, I am called to lament that we should be aroused from those dreams of a people's security, happiness and glory, by a conflict of blood. Until recently I had hoped that time, and a returning sense of patriotism a recurrence to the scenes and trials of the Revolution, a thought of the great names, and greater memories of those who wrought out the liberties we should enjoy, and above all, a sense of duty we owed to ourselves, to each other, to our country and its Constitution, to our descendants, to the cause of liberty throughout the earth, would bear this great question far above and beyond the field of vituated and demoralized politics, and save the Union; not in mere form, but the Union of our fathers, in the spirit of the Constitution, the Union purchased by the blood poured out at Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and Saratoga and Yorktown; the Union of the great spirits of '76, the Union of the stars and stripes, which though torn and disfigured, is dearer than ever; the Union over, which every patriot in every section can exclaim, in the language of the British Peer, "With all my faults, I love thee still"—the Union which can never be destroyed in the affections of the American people. Yes,

"You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

But these anticipations have not been, and are not to be realized. Six months since we were enjoying unexampled success—now ruin runs riot over this fair land, and all for madness. Numerous States have passed ordinances of secession from the Union, and have seized the Federal property within their reach; they repudiate and disown its authority, assault its flag, and defy its power; have deliberately, and with an overpowering force, attacked and reduced a partially garrisoned and unoffending fortification, because they assumed to regard the gallant Major ANDERSON, with his loyal men, who reposed in peace, a kind of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, *near*, and *rather too near*, the Government of South Carolina; and now they have threatened, as is asserted upon what seems to be good authority, to march against the Federal Capital. Troops marching to its defence have been murdered. War is, therefore upon us, with all its terrible realities—a civil, intestine war, against and between brethren! It were profitless to inquire for original or remote causes; it is no time for indecision or inaction; it is no time for crimination or recrimination, or for reviving partisan issues; it is no time to inquire whose hand governs the helm, nor who placed him there, if as prescribed by the Constitution, nor by what name he is known in the political jargon of the day. But the only inquiry should be, does he propose to steer the good Ship of State according to the chart of the Constitution, between the Scylla and Charybdis which threaten her pathway, and will he uphold the Constitution and administer the laws with the firmness, justice, and forbearance, with a wisdom, mercy, and discretion, becoming the Chief Magistrate of such a people, in such an exigency; and if he does that, and that only, he should be, and will be, triumphantly sustained; not by political parties extant or obsolete, nor time-serving partisans, but by the patriotic pulsations of the great popular heart. Our reverses are chargeable as well to a demoralized sentiment as to sectionable disturbance. The country is cursed with the "canker of a calm world and a long peace"—rank with mean ambition—swarming with office hunters and plethoric with treasury-mongers. Like the plagues of Egypt, they have filled the beds, and boards, and kneading troughs of the Republic, and poisoned the very fountains of political morality." My desires and efforts, and anxieties and prayers, have been for peace, that everything might be yielded that could be consistent with a nation's dignity and honor, and our great Republic even yield much to a portion of its erring people, rather than provoke or even permit a conflict of mortal forces: and even yet I invoke the benign spirit of conciliation! The Government must arm, and that in a manner commensurate with its vast resources, and becoming the priceless interests confided to its keeping,—becoming a great, generous, and fearless people, and becoming the lamentable occasion; but it should put on its armor for preservation, not for destruction; not for aggressive war, but for defensive peace; not for subjugation or coercion, but to arrest turmoil, lawlessness and disorder; not to despoil others, but to keep its own; to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to vindicate the laws, to put down insurrection, and to repel invasion; to maintain the power and dignity of the nation, and preserve its flag inviolate; to save, if saved can be, the Union, already disintegrated, from the final overthrow and destruction with which it is menaced. The contemplation of even the most brilliant successes upon the field of blood, brings me in this controversy sorely heart sickness and sorrow, for I cannot forget that it is a war between those who should have loved, and cheered, and consoled each other, along the bleak and desolate pathway of life's perilous pilgrimage, and that we may say of him who falls in the wicked and unnatural strife:

"Another sword has laid him low,
Another and brother's,
And every hand that dealt the blow,
Ah me! it was a brothers."

But I would assert the power of the Government over those who owe it allegiance and attempt its overthrow, as Brutus put his signet to the death warrant of his son, that I might exclaim with him, "Justice is satisfied and Rome is free." I would defend our Government, and its territory, and its citadel, that we may not weep like women over that we failed to defend like men. In this fraternal strife, let us by no means forget the numerous patriotic hearts at the South, that beat responsive to the Union sentiment; how long and how faithfully they have endured, how much of assault and contumely they have withstood, what interests, political, social and maternal, they have sacrificed, how long and how safely they have buffeted the angry waves which have beat around them!

They have loved and cherished the Union, and have clung with a death-like tenacity to the pillars of the Constitution—to uphold and sustain it—and may God bless them. Let us remember them in this the evil day of our common country, and do nothing to cast impediments in the way of their patriotic progress and endurance.

The action of our own noble State may be potential in this gloomy crisis. She has power, and must interpose it—wealth, and must proffer it—men, and must rally them to duty; and should employ her mighty energies to silence this accursed din of arms, and tumult and murder, at an early moment, in the name of the Constitution and the Union, of justice, forbearance, humanity and peace.

"'Tis not the whole of life to live,
Nor all of death to die."

And this commercial Emporium of the Western hemisphere, the offspring of Free Government and unrestricted enterprise, under a glorious Union! where they concentre and are diffused. Great in natural advantages and material wealth, great in architectural magnificence and commercial renown, great in an active and enterprising population, in the arts and sciences, in her institutions of religion, charity and learning; but greater in her mighty moral energies for good, when the waves of madness heave mountain high, and threaten universal destruction. She can, in the plentitude of her power, speaking with united voice, do much to silence the war-whoops which Christian civilization has borrowed in this day of light from savage barbarism. She can do much to roll back and calm the angry agitation of the waters with the stern commands of peace. Then let her stretch forth her strong arm in support of the Constitution and the Union. Let her sustain the Government in its lawful authority, in upholding inviolate our glorious flag—emblem of a more glorious Union, in defending its territory, in preserving that Union, if possible, from further disruption and destruction, and in regenerating, by its measures of justice and wisdom, every disaffected State to the Union it once loved, and cherished and adorned. And if when all efforts at conciliation have failed, the surges of internal passion shall run more madly still, an armed force must meet for destruction upon the field of battle, when it is covered with the dead and dying, and the shrieks of the wounded are ascending to heaven, let us be able to exclaim with Cæsar, when he saw the field of Pharsalia strewn with his fallen countrymen—"They would have it so!" The States of the South alleged common grievances against the Free States, and suggested the necessity of further guarantees. There was a large and powerful party in the Free States, in sympathy with them in this demand, and if all the Southern States had moved with solemn deliberation and in concert, it is obvious that satisfactory guarantees would have been provided, or that if not, a peaceful separation could have been secured, and civilization and Christianity and freedom have been spared the disgrace which must disfigure the page of history, so long as ink shall stand in faithful record on paper, and darken the dreamy shadows of tradition, when history shall have faded away. But some rushed hastily to pass ordinances of secession without waiting for the concert of aggrieved sisters, or even the sanction of their own people—some seized the Federal property within their reach, and armed for avowed conflict, and menaced the Federal Government, and thus reduced all chances for conciliation, either for restoration or final peaceful separation. One initiation has produced another, one false and impetuous movement has initiated another, until all national hope of peace has left us, I fear, forever, and we must drink, drink to the dregs, the cup prepared for us. There was nothing in the relations of the two sections, importunate as they were, which ever rendered a resort to arms either justifiable or necessary, and the inauguration of war, over questions capable of pacific adjustment, will be condemned and execrated wherever civilization finds a resting-place, and the widow's wail, and the orphan's tears haunt the last moments of its existence. For myself, in our Federal relations, I know but one Union section, one flag, one Government. That section embraces every State; that Union is the Union, sealed with the blood, and consecrated by the tears of the Revolutionary struggle; that flag is the flag known and honored in every sea under heaven, which has borne off glorious victory from many a bloody battle-field, and yet stirs with warmer and quicker pulsations the heart's blood of every true American, when he looks upon its Stars and Stripes wherever it waves. That Government is the Government of JAMES MADISON, and ADAMS, and JEFFERSON, and JACKSON—a Government which has shielded and protected not only us, but God's oppressed children who have gathered under its wings from every portion of the globe—a Government which, from humble beginnings, has borne us forward with fabulous celerity, and from humble beginnings made us one of the great and prosperous Powers of earth. The Union of the States was a bright vision of my early years—the pride of my manhood, the ambition of my public service. I have sacrificed upon its altar the best energies and choicest hopes of a life chequered by vicissitude and trial. I had believed the contemplation of its beauties would be the companion of approaching age, and in after times the beguiler of vacant and solitary hours. And now, that its integrity is menaced, its fair proportions disfigured, it is still dear to my heart as a great fountain of wisdom from which incalculable blessings have flowed. I have rejoiced with it in its hey-day of success and triumph, and will by the grace of God, stand by it in its hour of darkness and peril, and by those who uphold it in the spirit of the Constitution, when the timid falter and the faithless fly, and when the skies lower and the winds howl, and the storm descends and the tempest beats—when the lightnings flash, and the thunders roar, and the rains dash, and the good ship Union creaks and groans with the expiring throes of dissolution, I will cling to her still as the last refuge of hope from the fury of the storm; and if she goes down, I will go down with her, rather than survive to tell the story of her ignoble end. I will sustain that flag of stars and stripes, recently rendered more glorious by ANDERSON, his officers and men, wherever it flutters, over the sea or over the land; and when it shall be despoiled and disfigured, I will rally around it still as the Star Spangled Banner of my fathers and my country, and so long as a single stripe can be discovered, or a single star shall glimmer from the surrounding darkness, I shall cheer it as the emblem of a nation's glory and a nation's hope. And, could I see again my beloved and bleeding and distracted country all peacefully reposing beneath it, as in days gone by, I would almost swear with the devoted Jeptha, that infatuated leader of the hosts of Israel, that I would sacrifice to the Lord the first living thing that I should meet on my return from victory. [Tremendous applause.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR BAKER.

Senator EDWARD D. BAKER, of Oregon, was then introduced. He mounted a table and was received with great applause. He said:

The people in their majesty to-day meet to sustain the majesty of the Constitution, [cheers,] and I come a wanderer from the far Pacific to record my oath anew with you of the great Empire State to-day. The hour for conciliation is passed. [Applause.] The gathering for battle is at hand, [cheers,] and the country requires that every man should do his duty. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, what is that country? ["Freedom."] Is it the soil on which we tread? Is it the gathering of familiar faces? Is it mere lecturing and talk? Nay, more than these, is it power, and might, and majesty alone? No! Our country is more, far more than all these. The country which demands our solace, our love, our devotion, our hearts' blood, is more than all these. [Applause.] Our country is the history of our fathers; our country is the tradition of our mothers; our country is past reunion; our country is present power and pride; our country is future hope and destiny; our country is greatness, glory, truth, constitutional liberty, and, above all, Freedom forever. [Great applause.] These are watchwords under which we fight, and we will shout them out till the stars hear in the sky in the stormiest shock. [Loud applause.] I have said that the hour for reconciliation is past. It may return, but not to-morrow, nor next week. It will return when that tattered flag (pointing to the flag of Sumter over his head) is avenged. [Long and continued applause.] It will return when rebellious traitors are taught obedience and submission; it will return when a rebellious Confederacy are taught that the North, though forbearing, is not fearful; it will return when again the ensign of the Republic streams over every rebellious fort, and every rebellious State; then, as of old, the ensign of the power and dignity, and majesty, and the peace of the Republic. [Cheers.] Young men of New-York; No Young men of the United States, you are told that this is not to be a war of aggression. In one sense true; in another, not. We have commenced aggression upon no man in all the broad land. In their rebellious nest, in their traitorous camp, no man, no truthful man, can say that he has been ever disturbed, though it be for a single moment, either in life, liberty or estate. The day that began this unnatural, wicked, rebellious warfare their rights were more secure, their property more guarded by us—not by themselves—guarded more securely than any people ever did have property guarded from the beginning of the world. [Cheers.] We have committed no aggression; we have violated no compact; we have exercised no unholy power; we have been loyal, constitutional and just. A majority of the Union, we will govern our own Union in our own way. We are all Democrats, we are all Republicans. We acknowledge the sovereignty of the people. Under the Constitution and beneath that flag, let traitors beware.

In this sense, then, young men of New-York, we are not for a war of aggression; but in another sense—speaking for myself as a man of honor, who has been a soldier, and as a Senator—I say in another sense, I am for a war of aggression. I propose to-day, now, as we did before in Mexico—to conquer peace. [Cheers.] I propose to go to Washington, and beyond. [Cheers.] I do not desire to remain entirely supine, inactive, fearful; till the war is brought to our midst. [Cheers.] I will meet them on the threshold of their gathering—[cheers]—there in the very seat of their power, and dictate to the rebellious terms of peace. [Cheers.] It may take $300,000,000—it may take $500,000,000—what then? We have it. [Cheers.] Loyalty, nobly, grandly, do the merchant princes of New-York respond to the ardent appeal of the United States Government. It may cost us 75,0 0 lives; it may be 75,000 lives; it may be 750,000 lives; what then? We have them. [Great cheering.] The blood of every loyal citizen of this Government is dear to me; my sons and theirs—young men grown up beneath my eye and care are here—they are all near to me; but if the organization, the destiny, the renown, the glory, the freedom of a Constitutional Government, the only hope of a free people demand it, let them all go. [Tremendous cheering.] I am not now speaking timorous words of peace. I speak to kindle a spirit of manly, determined war. [Cheers.] I speak in the midst of the Empire State, amid scenes of past suffering and past glory; with the reflections of the Hudson above me, the scenes of the struggle on Long Island before me, [cheers,] the statue of WASHINGTON in my very face, [cheers,] the tattered, uncouquered flag of Sumter [great cheering] waving in the hand which I can almost now imagine trembles with excitement of battle, [cheers,] and where I speak I say my mission here to-day is to kindle the heart of New-York for war. [Great cheering.] War, sudden, bold, determined forward war this day. [Renewed cheering.]

The Seventh Regiment has gone. [Three times three deafening cheers.] Let seventy and seven more follow. [Cheers and cries of "Bravo."] "Of old," said the great historian, "beneath the banner of the Cross, Europe precipitated itself upon Asia"—beneath the banner of the Constitution let the men of the Union precipitate upon the disloyal Confederate States. [Immense cheering.] A few more words and I have done. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] Let no man underrate the dangers of this controversy. Civil war for the best of reasons—upon the one side the worst, upon the other always dangerous to liberty—is always fearful, bloody. Yet, fellow-citizens, there are worse things than fear, doubt, and danger or blood. Dishonor is worse. [Great cheering.] Perpetual anarchy is worse. [Cheers.] States commingled and forever severing is worse. Traitorous secession everywhere is worse, and to be demeaned and belittled in the eyes of the Old World—perhaps star after star blotted out—[cries of "Never"] stripe after stripe obscured or dimmed,—to have men blush for shame throughout generations to come—these are worse than blood. [Enthusiastic and long continued cheering.] People of New-York! on the eve of battle, allow me to speak as a soldier. Few of you know of me, my career has been obscure [cries of "No"] and distant, but I can say that I have seen you tried. It was once my fortune to lead the gallant New-York regiment in the shock of battle. I was then leader upon the bloody hights of Cerro Gordo, [cheers,] and know well what New-York can do when her blood is up. [Prolonged cheering.] Again and once more we will march, but not for revenge. We have nothing to avenge. It is not much that that tattered flag was lowered (pointing to the Sumter flag over the statue of WASHINGTON) when guarded by 70 against 10,000; it is not much that starvation effected what the enemy could not compel. Cheers.] We have something to punish—as yet little or nothing to revenge. The President, himself a hero without knowing it, [cheers,] says there are wrongs to be redressed, enough endured to march to battle and to victory, because we don't choose to endure these wrongs any longer. They are wrongs not merely against us; they are not wrongs against us in one sense, but against our Union, [cheers,] against the Constitution, against human hope and human freedom. [Enthusiastic cheers.] This, if it be revenge, is directed by these tattered stripes, and we will revenge them. [Enthusiastic cheers.] New-York, already while I speak, following in the wake of a man so eloquent, and, what is better, so conservative and well known—even while I speak the object of the meeting is accomplished; on the wings of lightning goes forth that the heart of this great mart of commerce, New-York, by one hundred thousand of her people, speak to the country, and declares that she will loyally sustain the Government. [Cheers.]

ANOTHER HERO FROM FORT SUMTER.

When Senator BAKER had concluded, Lieut. HALL, who formed one of the garrison of Fort Sumter, was introduced, and was received with overwhelming demonstrations

THE GREAT REBELLION.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

State of Affairs at Charleston—Jeff. Davis and Repudiation—Insubordination in the South—A Vigorous Policy Necessary—Designs on Washington, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 12, 1861.

An intelligent printer of this City, who went to Charleston some six or eight weeks ago and returned on account of the death of his child, states that the people of that city are living in great luxury—that money and provisions of all kinds are abundant, and that the shipment of cotton is going forward with unwonted activity. This account differs from others which I have seen from that quarter, but apart from my confidence in the veracity of the man—who, by the way, has gone back—I can conceive that it is so.

The exciting scenes which have transpired there during the last four months, has naturally brought to the city nearly every man of fortune in the State, in one capacity or other. They have their cotton, rice, indigo, and, at the worst, their negroes to sell, with which to raise the wind for the extraordinary occasion. They are living in the first throes of a revolution, and buoyant with hopes of achieving independence, and they are living fast. The consequence is, that the little City of Charleston enjoys an unwonted harvest, in feeding the whole chivalry of the State at one time, and for several months together. No doubt the country is suffering in consequence of this drain of capital and energy, and the effect will be seriously felt in the short crops of the current year. The South Carolinians are spending more every month than they could afford to spend in the year, and bankruptcy will be the consequence.

MR. DAVIS is in many respects the most capable and respectable man in the Southern Confederacy; and but for one little circumstance his selection for the Presidency would be regarded as eminently judicious. But unluckily, the circumstance referred to will affect the success of the rebellion in a vital point. I allude to his advocacy of repudiation. He was not merely a repudiator, but the great leader and champion of that knavish policy. The consequence will be that no capitalist in Europe or America will lend a dollar to the Government under his control, although it should be acknowledged by the United States. This point you have clearly pointed out in the TIMES, but I believe that you fail to note the fact that the Confederate State Government will have the identical plea to set up as an offset to the demands of its creditors with which Mr. DAVIS nonsuited the Mississippi bondholders. It will be perfectly safe to declare, five years hence, that the whole secession movement was illegal and unconstitutional; that there existed no right to overthrow the United States Government; and that the pretended Confederate State Constitution was never ratified by the people. In the face of such facts the Mississippians would scorn to pay tribute to the moneyed aristocracy, and especially to a foreign aristocracy. The idea will will be hooted out of court.

These considerations cannot fail to suggest themselves to the men of capital, and they will be far too shrewd to put faith in the honor of the cotton lords a second time.

The insubordination and impatience of the Confederate State troops at Fort Pickens, of which we have heard frequent accounts, reminds me of a remark of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the Senate, some eight or ten years ago. I cannot now refer to the date, but I remember well that he admitted the unfitness of "our chivalry" for the defence of fortifications. The same reproach applies in the case of maintaining a siege. Mr. DAVIS would have us to believe that the chivalry are the people to carry cities and fortresses by storm, and ride rough shod over squadrons, but they lack the patience and self control which are essential in laying siege to a fortress. The latter part of the eulogy, as it regards their contempt for routine duties, has been verified by the event; and it remains to be seen how much truth there is in the tribute he pays to their more active virtues. It seems to be conceded, however, that the people in the vicinity of Fort Pickens are getting sick of the *protection* afforded by the presence of the chivalry.

The impression gains ground here that if the madness of Pro-Slavery fanaticism shall persist in forcing a collision of arms with the Federal Government, the result will be the destruction of Slavery. A prolonged war would constrain the rulers of the Southern movement themselves to call the slaves into the field; and this, of course, could only be done on condition of their becoming free. Necessity knows no law, and these negro propagandists may, after all, become abolitionists, in order to maintain their secession movement. In that event, KEITT and GARRISON, YANCEY and PHILLIPS, will join in celebrating the glorious results of secession.

An intelligent gentleman, writing from a Secession county in North Carolina, says that the secession feeling is strongest among the more intellegent classes, while the masses are unable to understand the grievances complained of, and like poor Stephen in "Hard Times," regard it as "all a muddle." Great numbers on this ground refused to go to the polls. The people, he says, are sound. The secession spirit which is so prevalent among the would-be wise, he regards as an illustration of the evils of half knowledge. The couplet of Pope, in this connection, obviously suggests itself.

OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

Every day's reflection and observation inspires confidence in the policy of vigorously maintaining the Government and enforcing the laws against the efforts to overthrow them. Northern men, Republicans everywhere, have wavered in opinion on this point; and I confess that, for one, I have leant decidedly to the idea of patient tolerance of secession as the best and readiest means of curing the evil. But the attack on Fort Sumter, and the prompt response of the Administration in the call for 75,000 men, have satisfied all patriotic minds that while forbearance only serves to encourage the rebels, firmness and determination in the Government will be sustained by a brave and generous people. The patriotic response of the entire people of the North to the call for troops astonishes and delights all true Union men in this city; for it was lack of confidence in this unanimity and determination which caused thousands to favor an abandonment of the Southern forts, as a necessity under existing circumstances. The folly of this timid policy is now apparent to all in this community, and whatever may be the temporary effect of recent events upon the public mind of the South, I predict that on sober second thoughts the Union men in that section will sustain the vigorous policy of the Administration.

Notwithstanding the secession clamor raised over the President's proclamation, and the *éclat* attached to the victory of 8,000 Secessionists over 80 United States troops, the Virginia Convention has hesitated long before deciding in favor of disunion. It was taken for granted that the Secession Ordinance would have been adopted on Monday and behold, four days have been consumed before the fatal resolution is taken. It may be, that while I write the seceders may be rejoicing over their triumph, and at any rate, I apprehend that they will carry the day in the Convention. But they are bound to submit their decision to the people, and whatever may be the course of Eastern Virginia, there is strong reason to believe that the Western portion of the State will decide in favor of adhering to the Union.

The egotism and recklessness which rules the secession leaders may blind them to the dangers which impend over Virginia, in the event of her revolt from the Government, but the people will have time to reflect on, if not to experience, the consequences which will speedily follow the rash act. It is obvious that the pecuniary affairs of the Confederate States are now nearly desperate, and that their Government must speedily break down unless they can enlist the whole South in their cause. It is said that the traitors of Virginia have invited the Montgomery Government to come to Richmond, on their way to Washington, and nothing is more probable than that the invitation will be accepted if the Convention shall adopt the ordinance of Secession. The Confederates and their Virginia allies are equally interested in this Northern movement—the former as a ready means of bringing the whole South into their plans, and of strengthening themselves financially as well as numerically, and the latter with the hope of intimidating the Union people of Virginia into acquiescence. It is therefore the obvious policy of the Secessionists to bring their Government to Richmond, and to escort it with an army, which would gain recruits throughout its course.

If the Secessionists fail to adopt this aggressive policy, their Confederate Government must necessarily fail, for want of the means to support large armies. We must give them credit for the possession of the requisite intelligence to see this obvious truth, and we are therefore warranted in believing the current reports which represent them as preparing for an expedition through Virginia to Washington. It is for Virginia to determine whether she is to become the seat of the war which has begun at Charleston. If she believes that her rights will be vindicated by the process, she should not hesitate to invite the Confederate army to pass through her borders on its way to the Federal Metropolis; but if, on the other hand, she declines the sanguinary honor, she will treat her Southern invaders as enemies, and repel them at their first approach.

The article in the TIMES of Tuesday, and a similar one in the *Tribune* of Wednesday, upon the consequences to Virginia and to the South, of an attempt to seize the Capital, are producing a profound impression. They cannot fail to awaken the people of the Border Slave States to a full perception of the dangers that threaten them, and the certain ruin to their favorite institution, which the Secessionists desire to precipitate. Mr. LINCOLN, in his proclamation, clearly indicates his firm purpose not to make war upon Slavery; but that purpose was founded in the supposition that the efforts of the Secessionists would be confined to the defence of their assumed independence. If, however, they shall have the audacity to attempt the overthrow of the Goverment itself, and expel the President from the Capital, the affair will have assumed a wholly different aspect, and the Government in its repressive efforts will be controlled by nothing short of impossibilities. A Government is bound to maintain its existence at whatever sacrifice to the opposing force, and in the case supposed, it would be apparent to all, that there could be no safety so long as Slavery exists. It would not hesitate, therefore, to attack Slavery, or to overthrow it, as an indispensable means of restoring peace and obedience to law.

It is well that these ulterior consequences of the audacious attempt to overthrow the Government have been brought to the attention of the Southern people. They cannot fail to make the rebels quail, and to pause in their bold enterprise.

An intelligent Virginian remarked to me to-day that the unanimity and determination of the North in standing by the Government would very much abate the ardor of the Secessionists, since they leave no doubt as to the terrible consequences which secession must bring upon them. There can be no doubt that the Union sentiment in the South will be strengthened and encouraged by this undaunted attitude of the Free States, and that a firm trust in the support of the Federal authorities, thus sustained, will embolden Southern Unionists to rally, and recover the ground they have lost under the pressure of recent events.

You who reside securely in the great and powerful City of New York, can have no idea of the state of feeling which exists in this community, situated between two Slave States. For several days rumors have been rife to the effect that we are to be invaded by an army of 2,500 men from Richmond; and I believe that a majority of the people would not be surprised to see the secession banners waving over serried ranks of enemies at any moment. I confess to a good deal of incredulity as to such reports myself; but it would be unwise in the Government to disregard them. If the rebels should get possession of Custis' Hill, they might play the deuce with Washington. No doubt Gen. SCOTT has provided against a surprise, but the public begins to feel the need of batteries on the high grounds on the Virginia side of the river.

OBSERVER.

The Law of Treason.

The law of treason is very important to the American people. *Gardner's Institutes*, a law work published by VOORHIES in January, 1860, pp 2, 3, 33 to 35, 323, 342, 669, 695, 382, 383, furnishes the law on this subject. On these pages the following principles and the authorities supporting them are found:

1. That the President and Congress have the whole of the political, national and inter-state power of the Union, a perpetual Government making the people of the United States one nation, with the States municipal bodies with mere local sovereignty, and having no power to make compacts or agreements of any kind without the consent of Congress.

2. That the States have no power to form a Confederacy within the Union composed of any of its States.

3. That no State or Confederacy has a right to organize an army or navy, or to make war, or to invade any other State by military power, or to seek to divide and disrupt the Union of our thirty-four States, or to change our Government, except by an amendment of the National Constitution in the mode pointed out by it. Any such act is rebellion—it is treason.

4. That all attempts to defeat, by force or menace, the execution of any act of Congress in any of our thirty-four States, or to seize, for the use of any State, or the Southern Confederacy, any fort, Custom-house, mint, or vessel of the Union, or to collect duties, except for the national treasury, and in pursuance of any act of Congress, and all efforts to break up the Union by menace or force, all those acts are, by our law, treason, whether done by private persons, or armed men, or officers of a Southern Confederacy, State Legislatures or State Conventions.

5. That all the above unlawful acts are not only illegal and subject the wrong-doers to the penalties of treason, but all persons who aid the existing Southern conspiracy in the disruption of our Union, by making, selling, or transporting arms, munitions of war, clothing or supplies of men, money, or anything for the rebel armies, are traitors, if done with knowledge.

6. That any persons who, by newspaper articles, or Governors' or Mayors' proclamations or messages, or by recommending the doing of any acts of treason, shall advise a rebellion, or any act of treason which shall be carried out by levying war upon the Union, is a traitor, as any aid given, or participation by parties remote from the place of the armed meeting, makes the same treasonable, if in the smallest degree it aids and encourages the treason by levying war at a remote point.

7. That the selling of vessels, or furnishing supplies, or acting as an agent to buy them, or to borrow money for the Southern Confederacy, is an act of treason in every person knowing the object.

8. That the President is authorized to call out the whole Militia, Military and Naval power of the United States, to put down insurrection and rebellion in any State and Territory of the Union.

9. That, as Supreme Executive, he has the power, and it is his duty to put down rebellion and preserve in full force the national Constitution and the Union.

10. That secession is treason, and that all who uphold it by menace or force, or by giving aid in any degree, or in any manner, are traitors, and legally subject to capital punishment.

11. That in a representative Republic like ours no right of revolution exists, as the essence of republicanism is that the constitutional majority of votes shall rule, and not force. That in monarchies the right of rebellion in extreme cases may exist, but not in republics, where the ballot-box effects all changes the majority desire peaceably. Abandoning this doctrine, despotism or anarchy must prevail.

12. The loaning of money to the Southern Confederacy is an act of treason.

The above abstract of the principles of our law, and their application to existing facts, are furnished to guard men against treason, and capital punishment, its legal penalty. There are men in our midst who have already incurred the penalties of treason, and are now enjoying a temporary immunity by the forbearance of the Government.

A LAWYER.

SECESSION AS PAINTED BY A SECEDER.

Extracts from a Speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens, Delivered Nov. 14, 1860.

On the 14th of November last, Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, Vice-President, and now a leading spirit genius of the Southern Confederacy, delivered a speech in the Hall of Representatives, at the seat of Government in Georgia, in favor of the maintenance of the Union. This speech, so truthful and appropriate, and delivered in a spirit so earnest and sincere, elicited universal admiration, and was published by us in full. We now return to it for the purpose, now that the crisis of a civil war is upon us, of justifying to ourselves and before the world, the righteousness of our cause, and our duty to maintain it, and proving from the lips of its very chief wantonness of the rebellion unprovoked by a single act of Government. We want no more eloquent advocate of our cause, which is worthy of the sacrifice of a hundred thousand lives in its defence. Mr. STEPHENS' speech was a reply to one of Mr. TOOMBS, delivered the day previous, in favor of secession. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. STEPHENS proceeded as follows:

The first question that presents itself is, shall the people of the South secede from the Union in consequence of the election of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency of the United States? My countrymen, *I tell you frankly, candidly and earnestly, that I do not think they ought. In my judgment, the election of no man, constitutionally chosen to that high office, is sufficient cause for any State to separate from the Union. It ought to stand by and aid still in maintaining the Constitution of the country. To make a point of resistance to the Government, to withdraw from it because a man has been constitutionally elected puts us in the wrong.* We are pledged to maintain the Constitution. Many of us have sworn to support it. Can we, therefore, for the mere election of a man to the Presidency, and that, too, in accordance with the prescribed forms of the Constitution, make a point of resistance to the Government *without becoming the breakers of that sacred instrument ourselves, withdraw ourselves from it?*

Would we not be in the wrong? Whatever fate is to befall this country, let it never be laid to the charge of the people of the South, and especially to the people of Georgia, that we were untrue to our national engagements. Let the fault and the wrong rest upon others. If all our hopes are to be blasted, if the Republic is to go down, let us be found to the last moment standing on the deck with the Constitution of the United States waving over our heads. [Applause.] Let the fanatics of the North break the Constitution, if such is their fell purpose. Let the responsibility be upon them. I shall speak presently more of their acts; but let not the South, let us not be the ones to commit the aggression. We went into the election with this people. The result was different from what we wished; but the election has been constitutionally held. Were we to make a point of resistance to the Government and go out of the Union on that account, the record would be made up hereafter against us.

But it is said Mr. LINCOLN's policy and principles are against the Constitution, and that if he carries them out it will be destructive of our rights. Let us not anticipate a threatened evil. If he violates the Constitution then will come our time to act. Do not let us break it because, forsooth, he may. If he does, that is the time for us to strike. [Applause.] I think it would be injudicious and unwise to do this sooner. *I do not anticipate that Mr. Lincoln will do anything to jeopard our safety or security, whatever may be his spirit to do it; for he is bound by the constitutional checks which are thrown around him, which at this time renders him powerless to do any great mischief.* This shows the wisdom of our system. The President of the United States is no Emperor, no Dictator—he is clothed with no absolute power. He can do nothing unless he is backed by power in Congress. The House of Representatives is largely in the majority against him.

In the Senate he will also be powerless. There will be a majority of four against him. This, after the loss of BIGLER, FITCH and others, by the unfortunate divisions of the National Democratic Party in their States. Mr. LINCOLN cannot appoint an officer without the consent of the Senate—he cannot form a Cabinet without the same consent. He will be in the condition of GEORGE III., (the embodiment of Forvism,) who had to ask the Whigs to appoint his Ministers, and was compelled to receive a Cabinet utterly opposed to his views; and so Mr LINCOLN will be compelled to ask of the Senate to choose for him a Cabinet, if the Democracy of that body choose to put him on such terms. He will be compelled to do this or let the Government stop, if the National Democratic men—for that is their name at the North—the conservative men in the Senate, should so determine. Then, how can Mr. LINCOLN obtain a Cabinet which would force him, or allow him to violate the Constitution? Who, then, I say, should we disrupt the ties of this Union when his hands are tied, when he can do nothing against us? No man will be suffered to be appointed. I have no doubt, who is not true to the Constitution if Southern Senators are true to their trusts, as I cannot perceive myself to doubt that they will be.

Mr. TOOMBS, in his speech the day previous, urged the disruption of Government upon three grounds. First, the payment mostly to New-Englanders of the fishing bounties; second, the existing Tariff; third, the navigation laws. To these several issues Mr. STEPHENS replied, justifying the policy of granting bounties in the outset, as laying the foundation of our navy, but agreeing with Mr. TOOMBS that having accomplished the object, they should and would be speedily repealed. With regard to the Tariff of 1857, Mr. STEPHENS showed what was well known, that it was the joint product of Massachusetts and South Carolina—the entire delegations in both Houses of Congress voting for it; and that the South could not justly secede on on account of a law for which her Representatives unanimously voted. With regard to the Navigation laws, Mr. STEPHENS maintained the necessity for them at the time they were enacted, and he thought they should now be repealed. But he did not think the neglect to repeal them a cause for breaking up the Government. After replying at length to Mr. TOOMBS on these points he went on to say: "These, then, were the true main grievances or grounds of complaint against the general system of our Government and its workings—I mean the administration of the Federal Government. As to the acts of the Federal States, I shall speak presently, *but these three were the main ones used against the common head.* Now suppose it be admitted that all of these are evils in the system, do they overbalance and outweigh the advantages and great good which this same Government effects in a thousand innumerable ways that cannot be estimated? Have we not at the South, as well as the North, grown great, prosperous and happy under its operation? Has any part of the world ever shown such rapid progress in the development of wealth and all the material resources of national power and greatness as the Southern States have under the General Government, notwithstanding all its defects?

* * * * * * *

What we would have lost in border wars without the Union, or what we have gained simply by the peace it has secured, no estimate can be made of. Our foreign trade, which is the foundation of all our prosperity, has the protection of the navy, which drove the pirates from the waters near our coast, where they had been buccaneering for centuries before, and might have been still had it not been for the American Navy under the command of such spirits as Commodore PORTER. Now that the coast is clear, that our commerce flows freely outwardly, we cannot well estimate how it would have been under other circumstances. *The influence of the Government on us is like that of the atmosphere around us. Its benefits are so silent and unseen that they are seldom thought of or appreciated.*

We seldom think of the single element of oxygen in the air we breathe, and yet let this simple unseen and unfelt agent be withdrawn, this life-giving element be taken away from this all-pervading fluid around us, and what instant and appaling changes would take place in all organic creation!

It may be that we are all that we are in "spite of the General Government," but it may be that without it we should have been far different from what we are now. It is true, there is no equal part of the earth with natural resources superior, perhaps, to ours. That portion of this country known as the Southern States, stretching from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, is fully equal to the picture drawn by the honorable and eloquent Senator last night in all natural capabilities. But how many ages and centuries passed before these capacities were developed to reach this advanced stage of civilization? There these same hills, rich in ore, same rivers, same valleys and plains, are as they have been since they came from the hand of the Creator; uneducated and uncivilled man roamed over them, for how long no history informs us. *It was only under our institutions that they could be developed. Their development is the result of the enterprise of our people under operations of the Government and institutions under which we have lived. Even our people without these never would have done it.*

Mr. STEPHENS then painted a most vivid picture of the decay of Greece and Rome; and asking what has caused their downfall, he replies:

It is the destruction of their institutions that has caused it; and, my countrymen, *if we shall in an evil hour rashly pull down and destroy those institutions which the patriotic hand of our forefathers labored so long and so hard to build up, and which have done so much for us and the world, who can venture the prediction that similar results will not ensue?* Let us avoid it if we can. I trust the spirit is amongst us that will enable us to do it. Let us not rashly try the experiment, for if it fails as it did in Greece and Italy, and in the South American Republics, and in every other place, wherever liberty is once destroyed, it may never be restored to us again.

There were many amongst us in 1850 zealous to go at once out of the Union, to disrupt every tie that binds us together. Now do you believe, had that policy been carried out that time, we would have been the same great people that we are to-day? It may be that we would, but have you any assurance of that fact? Would you have made the same advancement, improvement and progress in all that constitutes material wealth and prosperity that we have?

I notice in the Comptroller-General's report that the taxable property of Georgia is $670,000,000 and upwards, an amount not far from double that it was in 1850. I think I may venture to say that for the last ten years the material wealth of the people of Georgia has been nearly, if not quite, doubled. The same may be said of our education, and everything that marks our civilization. Have we any assurance that had we regarded the earnest but misguided patriotic advice, as I think, of some of that day, and disrupted the ties which bind us to the Union, we would have advanced as we have? *I think not.* Well, then, let us be careful before we attempt any rash experiment of this sort. I know that there are friends whose patriotism I do not intend to question, who think this Union a curse, and that we would be better off without it. I do not so think; if we can bring about a correction of these evils which threaten—and I am not without hope that this may yet be done—this appeal to go out, with all the provisions for good that accompany it, I look upon as a great, and, I fear, a fatal temptation.

When I look around and see our prosperity in everything, agriculture, commerce, art, science and every department of education, physical and mental, as well as moral advancement, and our colleges, I think, in the face of such an exhibition if we can, without the loss of power, or any essential right or interest, to remain in the Union, it is our duty to ourselves and to posterity to—let us not too readily yield to this temptation—do so. *Our first parents, the great progenitors of the human race, were not without a like temptation when in the garden of Eden. They were led to believe that their condition would be bettered—that their eyes would be opened—and that they would become as gods. They, in an evil hour, yielded—instead of becoming gods, they only saw their own nakedness.*

I look upon this country with its institutions as the Eden of the world, the paradise of the universe. It may be that out of it we may become greater and more prosperous, but I am candid and sincere in telling you that I fear if we rashly evince passion, and without sufficient cause shall take that step, that instead of becoming greater or more peaceful, prosperous and happy—INSTEAD OF BECOMING GODS, WE WILL BECOME DEMONS, AND AT NO DISTANT DAY COMMENCE CUTTING ONE ANOTHER'S THROATS. This is my apprehension. Let us, therefore, whatever we do, meet these difficulties, great as they are, like wise and sensible men, and consider them in the light of all the consequences which may attend our action. Let us see first clearly where the path of duty leads, and then we may not fear to tread therein.

Look at what has already been done by them for their advancement in all that ennobles man. There is nothing like it in the history of the world. Look abroad from one extent of the country to the other, contemplate our greatness. We are now among the first nations of the earth. Shall it be said, then, that our institutions, founded upon principles of self-government, are a failure?

Thus far, it is a noble example, worthy of imitation. The gentleman, Mr. COBB, the other night, said it had proven a failure. A failure in what? In growth? Look at our expanse in national power. Look at our population and increase in all that makes a people great. A failure? Why we are the admiration of the civilized world, and present the brightest hopes of mankind.

Some of our public men have failed in their aspirations; that is true, and from that comes a great part of our troubles. [Prolonged applause.]

No, there is no failure of this Government yet. We have made great advancement under the Constitution, and I cannot but hope that we shall advance higher still. Let us be true to our cause.

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I am for exhausting all that patriotism can demand before taking the last step. I would invite, therefore, South Carolina to a conference. I would ask the same of all the other Southern States, so that if the evil has got beyond our control, which God, in his mercy, grant may not be the case, let us not be divided among ourselves—[cheers,]—but, if possible, secure the united cooperation of all the Southern States; and then, in the face of the civilized world, we may justify our action; and, with the wrong all on the other side, we can appeal to the God of battles to aid us in our cause. [Loud applause.] But let us not do anything in which any portion of our people may charge us with rash or hasty action. It is certainly a matter of great importance to tear this Government asunder. You were not sent here for that purpose. I would wish the whole South to be united if this is to be done; and I believe if we pursue the policy which I have indicated, this can be effected.

In this way our sister Southern States can be induced to act with us, and I have but little doubt that the States of New-York and Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the other Western States will compel their Legislatures to recede from their hostile attitude if the others do not. Then with these we should go on without New-England if she chose to stay out.

A VOICE IN THE ASSEMBLY—We will kick them out.

Mr. STEPHENS—I would not kick them out. But if they chose to stay out they might. I think, moreover, that these Northern States being principally engaged in manufactures, would find that they had as much interest in the Union under the Constitution as we, and that they would return to their constitutional duty—this would be my hope. If they should not, and if the Middle States and Western States do not join us, we should at least have an undivided South. I am as you clearly perceive for maintaining the Union as it is, if possible. I will exhaust every means thus to maintain it with an equality in it. My principles are there.

First, the maintenance of the honor, the rights, the equality, the security and the glory of my native State in the Union; but if these cannot be maintained in the Union, then I am for their maintenance, at all hazards, out of it. Next to the honor and glory of Georgia, the land of my birth, I hold the honor and glory of our common country. I would have her rights and that of the Southern States maintained now upon these principles. Her position now is just what it was in 1850, with respect to the Southern States. Now I would add but one additional plank to that platform, which I have stated, and one which time has shown to be necessary.

If all this fails, we shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our duty, and all that patriotism could require.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Condition of Affairs in the Confederate States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, April 4, 1861.

You will receive by this mail an announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that Commissioners have been appointed in the different counties to receive bids for the fifteen million loan, only five millions of which, however, is proposed to be taken up in this way. Now you cannot fail to remember that it was announced by clear implication, if not by direct statement, several weeks ago, that this loan was all taken up. The fact is, in everything in reference to this Government *only the best* side is presented. The whole body politic seems bound, by an oath, to conceal the unfavorable and exhibit the favorable. Public sentiment nurses a kind of self-deception, which, in private conversation, does not always succeed in concealing itself. There is now unquestionably more latitude of sentiment and expression allowed than three months ago, but he who should speak in disapprobation of the Government would render himself liable to be called a traitor, whatever his antecedents. This principle, that only the best side is shown, has always to be taken into account in considering the state of feeling here, and in estimating the effect of given movements. There is only one thing perfect, that is the Southern Confederacy; only one thing absolutely bad, that is the North.

The application of the new laws of tariff are now engaging considerable attention. The greatest pains does not seem to have been taken to make the action of these laws easy and flexible. The general land port of entry for all this section of the country is Augusta.

At this point, goods are detained. If a bill of invoice accompanies the goods, some time is saved, for otherwise word is sent to New-York or elsewhere for this bill; this received, a note is dispatched to the owner, informing him of the arrival of the goods at Augusta. He is informed that he must go to a Justice and swear to the ownership of the goods, forwarding the same to the agents at Augusta, who there kindly transmit the amount due the Government. If the owner has sufficient interest left in his property to remit in gold or silver the sum necessary to meet this tariff he may begin to look forward to the arrival of his goods. But the trouble and loss of time is not the worst, for there on the books is the inexorable tariff.

A man is not in the best mood for swallowing this inconvenience who finds himself in possession of butter which, at New-York, cost him $60, but which, on its passage, has drawn to itself a taste and odor of value which costs him nearly $50 additional. The immediate effect of this is dissatisfaction, but what will be its governmental significance I cannot tell.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, April 9, 1861.

To speak, or write, or think about anything else just now but war, is a thing out of the question. Since Satuaday, when news arrived of that mysterious activity in the Navy-yards at Brooklyn and Boston, nothing else has been talked of. It was currently reported last week, that Mr. DAVIS declared that if Fort Sumter was not delivered up before the close of this week, he should give orders to have it taken. This week the excitement is with Fort Pickens. The fear that some of the vast military preparations going on in the North are intended for the reinforcement of this fort make many press its immediate attack.

Great efforts are made to increase the force now collected there. Word came yesterday that this State would be expected to send on as soon as possible three thousand additional men. To-day new posters are about the streets, inviting soldiers to join the army of the Confederate States. It has been roughly stated, I see, that there are already five thousand men stationed at Fort Pickens. Last week, I learn from reliable sources, there were only sixteen hundred men on hand. Five hundred more were daily expected from Louisiana, to which must be added about nine hundred others who have in the interval passed through here for that point.

Just now, money matters do not seem to be in the most flourishing condition down there. The soldiers are unpaid, and last week the dissatisfaction among the mechanics, who have been working on reduced wages, and these not regularly paid, became so great that they refused to work. It is stated that BRAGG has repeatedly sent up requests to the President for orders to commence the attack on the fort, and we are now assured, on pretty reliable authority, that *it is the intention of Mr. Davis to delay this permission but a few days longer.* These things have the authority of rumor, but come with a directness that gives them some other claims to confidence.

In the general dearth of outside news which followed the adjournment of Congress, our citizens have been compelled to turn their attention upon themselves for amusement. Within a few weeks there have been quite an unusual number of street encounters, several men have been stabbed and shot, and one prominent citizen was shot dead. Last week a passing interest was excited by a duel which took place between the local editor of the *Confederation* and the correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* stationed here. The cause of the honorable strife was, I believe, a newspaper article. The encounter took place at Pensacola, and proved entirely harmless, if we except the vest of the gentleman from South Carolina, which was grazed by the ball of his opponent. His own pistol failed to go off.

All the streets now-a-days are thronged with cotton wagons. The capital state of the roads and unusual prices is calling in all the remnants of last year's crop. It was thought that this might have a tendency to add to the briskness of trade, but as nearly every wagon-load of cotton is caught up by the Jews, the effect is almost imperceptible. It would prove a source of continual delight to one inclined to take pleasure in viewing the amiable side of humanity, to watch this kind-hearted sect hasten out of the city to meet these wagoners, in order to inquire after their families and tell them the price of cotton. I told you in my last of the very awkward system which has been adopted for collecting the tariff on goods coming from the North. This is undoubtedly a difficulty incident only to a new system, and will in time be corrected; but the tariff itself is a stubborn fact, which admits, it is thought, of no improvement short of entire removal. Some merchants, who were accustomed to purchase their goods in New-York, have in consequence of the tariff, this Spring, turned their steps to New-Orleans, where it is thought that certain classes of goods can now be purchased more advantageously. I see that it has been reported that ten miles square in the vicinity of this city has been presented to the General Government for the erection of capitol buildings. Such a section, situated just south of the city, has been talked of, but in the present unsettled state of governmental questions, the matter has excited no attention here, and is altogether unworthy of the notice taken of it in the papers. While I am in this region of myths, I should like to ask for a "fine span of horses and carriage," said to have been presented to Mr. YANCEY. Whatever may have been the qualities of these "fine" horses, fast traveling cannot be held as one of them, as the fair representative of the absent ambassador is left to complain that they have not reached here yet.

The Washington Artillery, of Augusta, Ga., with six pieces, is expected to arrive this evening *en route* to Pensacola, their service having been accepted by the Secretary of War. The Oglethorpe Infantry, of the same place, left Montgomery this morning. They are the last of the first requisition on the State of Georgia.

I am informed on reliable authority that our Commissioners left Washington to-day.

It is stated that the second Alabama Regiment, Col. FENNEIT LOMAX, have tendered their services to the Governor of Alabama to participate in the attack on Fort Pickens.

The people here are delighted that the uncertainty is at an end, and that we are now entirely justified in driving the invaders from our soil. No one feels a particle of doubt as to the result, and the only regret is that President LINCOLN does not head the expedition.

The only arrivals at the hotels from New-York are CHARLES E. FORMAN, F. SAUNDERS, Jr., H. BOYNTON and lady.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, April 15, 1861.

This has been a week of excitement. On Thursday afternoon, a rumor crept through the town that the President had telegraphed orders to Charleston that the guns should be immediately opened on Fort Sumter. Early Friday morning intelligence was received that the firing had begun. A great throng assembled in front of the telegraph office, and received the announcement with every sign of enthusiasm. The great flag just brought up from Mobile was hung out from the Government buildings, cannons were fired, and the crowd ran eagerly from point to point, scarcely knowing how to express the excitement which all felt. As the day advanced no additional news was received, or at least none was made public, and the excitement grew hourly deeper. Men could not go to bed. Some who went to bed got up again, and were out in the streets. Crowds, whose curiosity baffled all day, would hold out no longer, hung about the hotel, catching at every rumor. Finally, after 12 o'clock at night, the windows of the President were besieged. The Secretary of War, Mr. WALKER, came out, and announced the last intelligence—that the firing had continued all day, that four guns on Fort Sumter had been dismounted, that a few hours more of cannonade would complete the work, and that in a few months more the flag of the Confederate States would wave over the Capitol at Washington, and, if necessary, Faneuil Hall, at Boston. These facts seemed, in part, to satisfy the throng, which, after many shouts, slowly dispersed. All Saturday the interest increased, but was baited with no further news. The city was in no condition to go through the ordinary forms of business. The least noise was listened to with nervous attention. It had been agreed that the event of the taking of the fort should be published by the firing of seven guns.

About 2 o'clock a cannon was fired—slowly and with breathless interest the seven reports were counted—then came two others, and what was before a certainty became now a matter of question. Persons were running in all directions, negroes and children sent out by those at home to get the news, hurried back to carry the glad intelligence. A man on a coach declares that in less than a month he will drive President DAVIS up to the Capitol at Washington. No other event during the year has caused such general joy or raised such high hopes. The report soon extended to the country. Deep in the night the ear was startled by the heavy peal of a cannon in some distant village rejoicing in the news which had just reached there; as the trains advance further in the country, the sounds grow fainter, and finally, toward morning, they cease altogether. On Sunday morning, the public joy was somewhat abated by the intelligence that while all eyes had been turned to Sumter, Fort Pickens had been quietly reinforced. The large force (1,200 men) said to be introduced into this fort, seemed to render it, even to those elated by the easy victory at Sumter, almost impregnable. Before the arrival of this news, it was generally affirmed that orders had been sent for the immediate bombardment of this fort, but these rumors are now, I notice, dying out, and some postponement and preparation is looked for. There exists here, in consequence perhaps, of the reports brought back by the soldiers from this city, who have been stationed at Pensacola, a very high opinion of the strength of Fort Pickens. It is not unusual to hear men here familiar with the works, declare the fort, if properly garrisoned, impossible to be taken by any force. In the strength of Fort McCrea, just opposite, there is no confidence, and it is freely declared that in case of an attempt upon Pickens, this fort would serve no other purpose than to divide the attention of the enemy. Troops are daily passing through the city to Pensacola, and there will soon be collected there, if this work of concentration continues, many of the best companies of the South. The young officer (WARDEN) who was the bearer of dispatches from Mr. LINCOLN to Fort Pickens, had proceeded on his return as far as Greenville, where he was met by a guard from this city, and is now detained as a prisoner, while the Attorney General has his case under consideration. In view of the blockading of Charleston, it is thought that letters-of-marque and reprisal will soon be given out by Mr. DAVIS. To day, the news came of the call of Mr. LINCOLN for troops, and the prompt replies of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. *It cannot be disguised that this is unexpected*, more so indeed than the rejection of the Commissioners, by which so many were startled a few days ago, for if there is any one thing which is thought to claim for itself preëminence as an axiomatic truth, it is that Yankees want pluck. "*They won't fight.*" "Why, I could march an army right through those States;" are expressions repeated so often that they can be taken as representing, in a general way, the opinion of the multitude. With all the preparations for war here, the hope has very naturally been very strong that no war would take place, and these immense preparations of Mr. LINCOLN are looked upon with deep concern. Even the joy which for two days has filled every face, in view of the victory at Sumter, has been blotted out by this ominous news of 75,000 men arming against them in the North. "What can it be for but invasion?" they say: and 75,000 men, even if they be a good part cowards, cannot be turned aside by a puff of breath, even the most boastful admit. Those who are wise enough to see that no invasion is meditated, see in these preparations that Mr. LINCOLN has decided on carrying out a strong policy, and will be sustained by the North, and this is not in all respects a grateful discovery.

FROM INDIANA.

Public Sentiment on the Reception of the News of War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, April 14, 1861.

The news that war has already begun creates an excitement beggaring anything ever before known amongst us; while the circumstances under which the terrible game opens unite all classes of men in the determination to sustain the Government. For the occasion, party is dropped and a zeal to stand for order and the honor of the country is the absorbing sentiment. The idea that when the authorities seek, by means of an unarmed vessel, to furnish food to their starving soldiers, this errand of humanity should be seized upon by traitors as a pretext for assailing Fort Sumter, fills every man with indignant resolution. Yesterday a call was circulated for a meeting of those who stood by the Government, to be held at the Court House, in the evening. When evening came so great a multitude assembled that they did not attempt to occupy the Court-house, but at once adjourned to the theatre. The crowd filled all the open street in front of that building in such numbers as made it necessary to seek other quarters. The result was a division of the multitude into two meetings, one of which found shelter in the theatre, and the other was accommodated in Masonic Hall immediately opposite. Addresses were made at both, and the same resolutions successively passed unanimously by each, declaring their devotion to the Government, advising, in the struggle for self-preservation, the employment of all possible resources, and avowing the determination to go to the last extremity in furnishing supplies to the Administration.

This was a spontaneous gathering of at least five thousand men. It was composed of all classes—rich and poor, young and old, native and foreign-born—Democrat and Republican, forgetting the past, abandoning party watch words, and embracing one another in enthusiastic devotion to their country. I have never seen a feeling so prompt, so universal and so encouraging. It assures us that we have a Government, to which the hearts of the people are loyal.

If our whole population had for the last week been careful readers of the TIMES they could not more exactly reflect the opinions of that journal. With a few exceptions, too insignificant for anything but derision, you may hear everywhere the avowal that the patience of the country has been sufficiently trifled with. Plans of conciliation have been discussed *ad nau

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS: A DICTIONARY OF DATES. Edited by Spencer F. Putnam, Esq., A. M. New-York: Putnam, No. 10 Broadway. 1861.

There is good sense in the old Roman maxim that we should read much and not many things, but we can both read many things in Mr. PUTNAM'S book, and read it much to great profit and advantage. The eras between which this volume is intended to embrace every date of interest in the history of civilization and progress, are those of the creation of the world and the inauguration of LINCOLN; and, from the high character of the work which Mr. PUTNAM has made the basis of his own, and the evident diligence and care which he has bestowed in adapting it to the use of the American public, we have no doubt that *The World's Progress* is as reliable in its statement of facts as it is clear and systematic in their arrangement.

The work of HAYDN known as the *Dictionary of Dates*, is one of standard value, and has passed through many large editions in England. So highly was it esteemed that the author received a pension from the Government—which was small enough to show that it was bestowed for literary and not political merit. All that is useful and important in this valuable work Mr. PUTNAM has incorporated in the volume before us, with much matter of more immediate interest to the American public under the heads of "Sewing machines," "Rebellions," "Secession," "Pistols," "Kansas," &c. In stirring times like the present, the most convenient and useful of all books is a companion to the newspaper, for newspapers will now be bought and read to an extent little dreamed of in the piping times of peace; and a manual like this, which refers briefly to the dates and the facts of all important events in the world's history, is the book of books for reference and consultation. It is, therefore, very opportunely published, and if there is a slow demand now-a-days for miscellaneous and fancy literature, a work so abounding in facts, and meeting so obvious a want of the public as Mr. PUTNAM'S does, must find a hearty reception with the largest of all congregations—the newspaper-reading public.

The Autobiography, Letters and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, furnishes some very interesting details of the Lexicographer with whose name her own has become so intimately associated. Of BOSWELL, MACAULAY has declared, that he is as decidedly the first of biographers as HOMER is the first of heroic poets, SHAKESPEARE the first of dramatists, or DEMOSTHENES the first of orators; yet, to our thinking, BOSWELL lacked the one great essential of a biographer, impartiality. He was better fitted to fawn than to chronicle, to admire than to discriminate. In his hands the bearishness of JOHNSON becomes humor—his dirtiness assumes the proportions of a gigantic virtue. The memoirs of Mrs. PIOZZI are more to be relied upon than the chroniclings of the sycophantic Scotchman. At the hands of JOHNSON she deserved nothing but kindness and consideration; she made her house his home, her servants his servants, and placed even her hours of recreation at his disposal. This treatment was ill requited by the lexicographer, when he writes, in answer to a letter from her announcing her second marriage: "Madame—If I interpret your letter right you are ignominiously married." The conclusion that forces itself upon the candid sifter of motives in this matter is that JOHNSON chiefly objected to this marriage because he foresaw that it would interfere materially with his creature comforts, that he would have been much better content to marry the brewer's widow himself. Mrs. THRALE, however, made another choice, and, great as the intellectual disparity between the two might be, the man of song and the man of letters, it is indisputable that she made the better one. With his rollings, his puffings, his gesticulations, his mutterings, and his gormandizings, JOHNSON would have made anything but a pleasant husband for a woman of refinement. He was more fitted to reform society than to adorn it; to admonish civilization than to crown it. Lord MACAULAY says that the THRALES petted JOHNSON because of his leonine attributes, that they felt flattered because he preferred their house to any other in London. If the memoirs of Mrs. PIOZZI are to be credited, they inclined to him from compassion, and harbored him because of sympathy for his lonely condition. It was not a compliment that he preferred their home, when none other was open to him; or that he drank their wine and eat their dinners when no others were willing to perform the doubly disagreeable task of feeding him. A careful survey of the ground occupied by Mrs. PIOZZI'S memoirs confirms the general belief that, however eminent the great lexicographer was in morals, he was by no means unexceptionable in manners, and not altogether a pleasant thing to have in a family. As for making a parlor-pet of such a genius, a lady of the present day would as soon think of exchanging her poodle for a bear. JOHNSON was peculiarly fortunate in finding a Thrale; he was blest in the matter of a Boswell.

The Sable Cloud, also published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, as the title would indicate, is a book devoted to the negro question. It is written by the author of *A South Side View of Slavery*, and of course, inclines to view the subject in its sunniest aspects. It is attempted to show that even this cloud has its silver lining. The sable cloud that at present overhangs the country will materially interfere with the prospects of this one.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. publish an edition in blue and gold of WOODWORTH'S Poems, with an introductory memoir of the author by Gen. MORRIS. Had WOODWORTH never written another line, his "Old Oaken Bucket" would have secured him grateful remembrance as a poet.

E. H. BUTLER & Co., of Philadelphia, publish *The American Child's Pictorial History of the United States*. By SAMUEL G. GOODRICH. It is not carried down to a very late date. Full particulars of the revolution of 1776 are given, but no mention is made of the one of 1861. President WASHINGTON'S rule is commented on, but not that of President DAVIS. A postscript must be added or youthful will be minds misled.

One of the most remarkable instances of literary larceny ever exposed, has just been detected by the critics. It relates to the new poem by "Owen Meredith," (as Mr. E. R. BULWER pleases to be known,) of *Lucile*, published last Spring, and received with general favor. It turns out that this poem—put forward as an original work—is, in so far as regards part one, nothing more than *Lavinia*, by GEORGE SAND, (published in 1844,) to a great extent literally translated, or carefully and neatly paraphrased and converted into English metre. The extracts given in juxtaposition show a fidelity to the original quite remarkable, if they are considered as specimens of close yet spirited translation; sometimes indeed the rendering is so literal as to be attended with the sacrifice of the English idiom. Another long portion is traced to ALFRED DE MUSSETT'S *Namouna*, and it seems likely that there is scarcely a passage in the work but what may be referred to some foreign prototype. This is the more noticeable, as in his preface, "Owen Meredith" says he has "endeavored to follow a path in which he *could discern no footsteps before him, either to guide or to warn.*" Some curiosity is felt in awaiting the explanation which he must offer of this most extraordinary plagiarism.

Mr. THOMAS WRIGHT, one of the most industrious delvers in antiquarian mines, has brought out a new and greatly enlarged edition of his work, *The Celt, the Roman and the Saxon; a History of the Early Inhabitants of Britain down to the Conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity*; illustrated by ancient remains brought to light by recent research. The larger generalizations now deduced from antiquarian studies show the existence of such strong analogies between the primeval remains of civilization all over the world, that a book like this of Mr. WRIGHT'S is studied with interest by those to whom the excavation of our Western mounds and earthworks is a prevailing pursuit. If the scattered facts now constantly ascertained in these investigations were combined in one manual work for the Western World, a great service would be rendered to historical science.

The edition of Shakespeare published by Messrs. APPLETON, and prepared, through their enterprise, by Mrs. COWDEN CLARKE, is being introduced to the London market by Messrs. TRUBNER & Co. As a genuine, readable and trustworthy text of the author, free from the polemical squabbles which disfigure most editions, it can safely be recommended.

An Episcopal visitation of Japan would have seemed a few years since one of those improbable events that could *not* be expected. The march of time has, however, rendered it practicable, and we have announced by Messrs. LONGMANS, as shortly to appear, *Ten Weeks in Japan*, by GEORGE SMITH, D. D., the Colonial Bishop of the English Church of Hong Kong, or Victoria.

The friends of Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS will be glad to learn that one who so loved and honored Literature and Science, will not be allowed to pass away without an enduring memorial—the most appropriate, indeed, that could be desired—an edition of his collected writings, with a Biographical Memoir and a selection from his correspondence. It is intended to form five handsomely printed volumes—the first devoted to the "Life and Letters," followed by his "Public Addresses," "Old New-York," "Personal Reminiscences of Public Characters and Events," and "Medical Papers," each occupying one volume. Mr. H. T. TUCKERMAN will be connected with the Editorial supervision of the edition, for which his long and intimate friendship with Dr. FRANCIS naturally qualify him. The edition will be limited to the number subscribed for, and will be issued as soon as the subscription list is properly filled.

The force of brutality in the guise of "sport" can scarcely go further than the picture presented to the world, without the least sense of its real character, by Mr. LAMONT, in his *Seasons with the Sea Horses, or Sporting Adventures in the Northern Seas*, a handsome volume, just published by Messrs. HURST & BLACKETT. It details how he and a sporting friend, scorning the mild delights of civilization, set sail for Spitzbergen, in "a clumsy little tub of a sloop," in which they could scarcely lie or stand, and braved the Arctic seas—all for the delirious excitement of stabbing inoffensive walruses and shooting half-human seals, with mild imploring eyes, till the relation of the butchery becomes quite sickening, because unaccompanied by the sense of peril which attends the hunter of the Gordon Cumming species. As an inducement to others, the sportsmen who, like Mrs. Gilpin, when "though on pleasure she was bent," "she had a frugal mind," triumphantly announce that the sale of the oil, blubber, ivory, &c., which they had captured, "*went a long way towards paying the expenses of the trip.*" In spite of humanitarian considerations, such books are always popular; so it is not surprising that Messrs. HARPERS will reissue the book for the American market.

When the names of JOHN HUNTER and RICHARD OWEN are found united on one title-page, it is pretty safe to assume that they herald a work of real importance to science; and Prof. OWEN'S recent edition of HUNTER'S *Essays and Observations on Natural History, Anatomy, Physiology, Psychology and Geology*—in two volumes, published by Mr. VAN VOORST—will undoubtedly preserve that character. It contains the whole of the extant MSS. of JOHN HUNTER since the wanton destruction of the great mass of his papers by Sir EVERARD HOME, and includes the memoranda relating to his vast anatomical museum, made during its progress. Many of the best years of Prof. OWEN'S life were devoted to the making known the riches of this collection for the College of Surgeons, and the present work is a fitting conclusion to his labors. The physiological views of HUNTER were so far in advance of his own day, that it is only now that their peculiar force and significancy is apprehended. They are elucidated by Prof. OWEN'S notes, and his lectures on the Fossil Remains of the Hunterian Collection are now printed, in connection with HUNTER'S papers, for the first time.

Sir HENRY RAWLINSON is pursuing with his wonted zeal the study of the synchronisms of ancient Assyrian and Egyptian History, as developed in their monumental records—so wonderfully restored to light of late years. Occasional discrepances of course occur, as each nation was naturally influenced by the desire to give greater prominence to events redounding to its own glory; but in the main the two classes of documents—Hieroglyphics and Arrow-headed inscriptions—confirm each other satisfactorily. The first clear account of a conflict between the Egyptians and the Assyrians occurs in the reign of Sargon, (B. C. 721-702,) who was, as we know from the Bible, the King who carried away the Jews captives from Samaria. For a long subsequent period the relations of the two countries were hostile, and the Assyrians were the conquering nation, having established a permanent dominion over Egypt which they ruled by Viceroys, who figure among the dynasties of Kings, given by MANETHO, though their true position was never till now understood. Sir H. RAWLINSON has communicated to the Royal Society of Literature many of the results of his investigations, and they will probably appear in the new Revised Edition of his brother's Annotated Translation of HERODOTUS, shortly to come out in London.

Mr. HENRY DIRCKS, a well-known Civil Engineer, has just published a book of curious yet painful interest, if the fruitless labors it records are considered, though to many of the laborers the search itself may have proved its own ample reward. It is illustrative of one of the great fallacies that still flit through the toil-worn brains of imaginative men of science—Perpetual Motion. It is entitled *Primum Mobile*,—three centuries of perpetual motion, or search for self-motive power in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Illustrated from authentic sources—papers letters, essays, paragraphs, and patent specifications—with numerous engravings of machinery, and forms 1 vol. crown 8vo.

A work on *Representative Government* is now in press by Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, and will shortly be issued by his publishers, Messrs. J. W. PARKER & Co. The former voluminous works of Mr. MILL were produced when he was engaged in the duties of a most responsible office. As the extinction of the East India Company has placed him at leisure, in the enjoyment of a liberal pension, (£1,000 per annum,) while he is yet in the prime of life, further contributions of equal value may occasionally be expected from him.

About one hundred pages of Mr. BUCKLE'S new volume has been received in this country, and command the admiration of all who have read them. They explain the curious concatenation of *Spain* and *Scotland*, as the subject matter of volume 2 of the *History of Civilization*—these two countries *serving* to exemplify the extremes and results of the intolerant and restrictive system, Papal Spain being contrasted with Presbyterian Scotland.

FRANCES BROWNE, the blind poetess, whose literary efforts continued from earliest childhood through destitution, suffering and total loss of sight, have won her universal sympathy, is about adventuring in a new field, and will shortly issue *My Share of the World—An Autobiography*, in 3 vols., post 8vo., comprising a detail of her interesting story.

The recent accident to Chichester Cathedral, which occasioned the fall of its tower and spire, show, the importance of securing full records of these historical monuments, which must sooner or later submit to the common lot which awaits the works of man. Mr. MURRAY'S last enterprise, *Hand-Book to the Cathedrals of England*, the first division of which, for the "Southern Counties," is just published in two volumes, seems eminently calculated to supply the want, as it abounds with illustrations from original drawings and photographs, and gives ample descriptive accounts of the buildings, besides a history of each See and its most prominent occupants. The scale of the work rather belies the title of *Hand-Book*, similar instalments being promised for the Eastern, Northern, Western and Welsh Cathedrals, so than an abridgment will be necessary for tourists' use.

The catalogue of the books of ZELOTES HOSMER, Esq., which are to be sold in May next by LEONARD & Co., of Boston, describes incomparably the finest collection of book gems ever offered for sale in America. In this day of magnificent appellations, when every one calls his book-case a "library," the size of the collection is not remarkable, comprising less than 1,200 lots. But among these are probably more books that could not be duplicated on this side the Atlantic than in any library yet dispersed. English literature is the main feature of it, and besides fine copies, mostly on large paper, and in the best condition, of the standard editions of the British poets, historians, &c., the unique feature of the library is the assemblage of original editions of the old Elizabethan authors and dramatists, in many cases the identical copies that have lent lustre to the Roxburgh, Heber, Bright, and other renowned libraries, including copies of the works or rare pieces of Sir Thomas More, Nic Breton, Thos. Heywood, R. Braithwait, Geo. Chapman, Thos. Decker, Geo. Gascoyne, R. Green, John Heiwood, Thos. Nash, Saml. Rowland, George Witter, &c., &c., many of the best old chroniclers, as Fabyan, Holingshed, Hardyng, and others, Dr. Dibden's and Sir Egerton Brydges' Bibliographical works, &c., &c. A library like this is worth chronicling, because its existence in the possession of a gentleman still engaged in commerce, shows the possession of a degree of liberal taste and spirit in expenditure, worthy of all commendation. W.

NATIONAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The Landscapes of the Present Year.

For a long time after "the Swedish Nightingale's" visit to the United States, numbers of would-be refined musical *cognoscenti* withheld their admiration and patronage from every new vocal candidate, because she could not sing like JENNY LIND. In like manner we hear of numbers wailing and refusing to be comforted because the present exhibition is not as the others have been—quite forgetting that all *that* may be very true, and yet a very wide margin indeed be left to give visitors their full two shillings' worth. It is only the most vulgar of minds which require that any given work or collection of art be everything or nothing. As regards the claim of this year's exhibition to patronage, we can only say that there is probably not one who reads us who has not scores of times paid the usual twenty-five cents to see one-twenty-fifth part of as much attractiveness, and yet departed perfectly satisfied. The *real* trouble is not so much the want of merit as the amiable admission of a heavy proportion of crude trash not worth the canvas which it covers. Here is the absurdity. Why fill six galleries with nearly six hundred pictures, when three hundred would have attracted more admiration? When we hear that numbers were actually refused a place among the scarecrow *canaille* of the latter three hundred, we tremble at the audacity which must inspire some of the white-washing candidates for a place in the temple of American art. Hanging Committees should remember that in this country their judgments involve great responsibility—more than is determined by popular pen "criticism," and inconceivably more than is established by the very fluctuating and unreliable standard of market rates. If they will not hold quackery and impudent ignorance in check who *can* do it? And when an institution which boasts among its Members, Academicians and Council, the first artnames in the country, suffers a single wretched effort to find place on its walls, that effort will always be a permanent blemish on its fame and judgment.

The landscapes of the present exhibition share, as regards merit, the general characteristics of the whole. They have, however, a high claim to interest, as fully illustrating, at least, the influences, motives, manners, methods and tendencies which inspire landscape-painting in this country at the present day. Let it be remembered that, as in every other branch of art, landscape-painting progresses collectively and not individually. The very first landscape artists—the old Paradise-painters of the school of Brabant, all moved on together in family likeness, though they, doubtless, held themselves to be vastly different. Their pleasant old pictures, in which native vigor struggled with mannerism, ripened bravely through a series of artists of four nations, until it culminated in the Ruysdaels, Roeas, Rubens, Snayers, Cuyp, Van Neer, the Caracci, Poussin, Claude and others, each of whom introduced startling novelties and new subjects, yet all of whom united in expressing a peculiar thought in each picture. So late as the days of VERNET and GAINSBOROUGH, few artists ever painted a landscape without having some poetic figure or *idea* symbolized in it, as has been forcibly demonstrated by modern writers in the landscapes of SALVATOR and RUYSDAEL. It is worth while to bear this in mind as characterizing all old landscape-works. The "out-of-door artist" of the present day seldom does this. Sometimes a COLE directly allegorises with the aid of *genre*, but the real landscape-painter endeavors to put himself directly in communication with nature, as the best pictures in this exhibition abundantly testify. *Composition* even, once so common, is losing ground rapidly in favor of those direct copies, which a false and preposterous "popular taste," till within a few years, condemned as lacking "originality." The result is a healthy tendency towards a sound naturalism, which must in a very few years develop a thoroughly natural school of great vigor, merit and originality.

No. 39, in the First Gallery, "A Study from Nature," by HIRAM FERGUSON, is the first work of any approach to merit among its more than mediocre neighbors of this *genre*. It is a study of rocks with a forest back-ground, deserving praise as a conscientious effort to reproduce a difficult fact. Its defect is the one very common to such studies, of being almost a monochrome, or "gray in gray," as VASARI calls cameo paintings. A single material is apt to make the eye forget such differences of color and tone, and even of shade as do exist. Even a sand waste has its coloring. The front rocks seem too naïvely "mannered," as if studied, boy-like, bit by bit, and as if forgetful in each detail of the whole. The dim broken vista of foliage in the back-ground gives, however, a very pleasant impression, and we are far more inclined to like the work as being in the right direction than decry it for negative defects.

In No. 107, "A Study from the stile at Sunny Side," by G. Q. THORNDIKE, we have another literal transcript from Nature, on a more ambitious scale, with defects of a different description. In this Hudson view, we trace a far better appreciation in the mind of the artist of the effects of light and air, than skill in [setting them forth on canvas, a drawback heighened by want of care. The aerial perspective exhibits a good intention badly carried out; that is to say, the light is well harmonized with the distances, and, with the sky and clouds and especially the sun reflection on the central water, exhibit a degree of merit contrasting strongly with the general crudity, we might say coarseness, of other portions. In its good conception and indifferent finish, this work might be compared to a carelessly copied photograph.

This combination of good and bad qualities is strikingly marked in Nos. 167 and 173, "Shawangunk Mountain Scenery, and Saco River Scenery," by D. HUNTINGTON, an artist whose fame is hardly upheld by the pictures in question. That they are of the elder school, which prefers general effect to detailed study, is a misfortune, but that they should have so much of the expression of what French critics call *manufacture*, is a decided fault. While both are good illustrations of happy selection of subject and incident, they also convey the impression of indoor composition. In studying them we find abundant indications of depth and spirit, badly expressed. There is in rock and tree and water a want of variety in *application*—there is something woolly or pasty in the *material*, as though it were a wax-work scene, producing an impression of a want of care and contrast. These defects are the more to be regretted since they are of the kind specially avoided by landscape-painters of the latest day, and consequently will conceal from many the real merits and happy conceptions in the mind of the artist, and expressed, though in a written language *not* generally intelligible, in these pictures.

The landscape attraction of the present exhibition is, beyond question, the "Twilight in the Catskills," No. 225, by S. R GIFFORD. The time has been when nobody—and least of all critics—would have believed there was one flush of nature in such a picture as this. There was a time, indeed, when Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE could complacently assert that "there are skies which no artist would dare to put into his paintings." Now, however, the artist, quite as complacently informs the world that he would like to see the sky he wouldn't put into a picture, even though it were the famed mythical one which rained cats and dogs, or that still more celebrated in German legend, which is hung full of bass-viols! And yet there is not, from the deep plum-color *fonçée* of the mountain ridge, to the richest orange and crimson of the late Summer-glory, a single effect, aerial or atmospheric, which the student has not seen in mountain lands of quiet evenings, when every tree and rock rose neutral-black against the warm orange sun-down sea. We have seen exactly this sunset, over such mountains, gradually light into a premature Aurora Borealis, until the "extravagancies," as some may possibly regard them, of Mr. GIFFORD'S picture, seemed commonplace and tame. It is a pleasant thing when an artist, as in this instance, seizes a subject fully in his own peculiar and highly developed style, and is moreover blessed by happy ideas during its completion. Thus the treatment of the waterfall, and the peculiarly striking management of the stream in this picture, may be regarded as heightening to an extraordinary degree the merit of the other portions, though they have but little direct share in the predominant color-characteristics of the whole. In a picture of real merit, as in every real landscape, there are however effects of light and shade so subtle as to defy the most careful analysis—nay, they even defy direct observation—although the greater part of the impression of the whole is due to them. The artist, while painting, puts them down, sometimes owing it to the "happy accident" or *chique*, but far more frequently to the creative instinct which grows upon him, as upon all artisans, of making results they know not exactly how. It is in this Debatable Land, between ability with self-consciousness and ability without it, that the sphere of sentiment in Art lies, and it is in this land that GIFFORD is peculiarly at home. Golden haze, aerial sheen, rich mists and dreams of "cloud-land, gorgeous-land," fall like dim curtains over his forests and fields, the whole abounding far more in poetic feeling than in developed thought. Thus far Mr. GIFFORD has culminated in this picture—but we anticipate from him other works in which he will grapple with more difficult problems of color, and be less indebted to startling or peculiar phenomena, however congenial, to aid him.

Of congenial mysticism and remarkable in many respects, we have No. 334, "The Star in the West," by T. E. CHURCH, a work deficient neither in depth or expression, and inspired by a very earnest sentiment of Oriental poetry refined by Christian feeling. The scarcely-defined parting of the rays of the Star into a cross, as it gleams over the Land of Palms, is very beautiful—the elements seem to bend to miracle.

"Through wood and stream, and field and hill and ocean,
A quickening life from the Earth's heart has burst,
As it has ever done with change and motion,
From the great morning of the world when first
God dawned on chaos; in its stream immersed,
The lamps of Heaven flash with softer light;
All baser things pant with life's sacred thirst;
Diffuse themselves, and spend in love's delight
The beauty and the joy of their renewed might."

This painting is emphatically one appealing to sentiment, and one of the few of this kind which challenge study.

We have spoken in the first picture described of the temptation, which the artist is made to yield to *monochrome*—to let himself be subdued by a single color, and communicate it in excess to the whole picture. A peculiar instance of this may be observed in two otherwise very beautiful and highly attractive pictures. We refer to No. 184, "Genesee Oaks," and No. 475, "A Landscape," by A. B. DURAND. In the former, especially, we have a fine pleasant picture in all the freshest time of green leaves, grass and herbage. Oak openings suggest long, cool rambles in one direction, a winning distance of level wooded country spreads broad and wide and calm in another, while the quiet brook, which should always form the life artery of such a view, is not wanting. "The tangled wood-walk and the tufted green," and a thousand passages in the good old moral poets, are recalled by this natural park where cattle graze, where all is unaffected and agreeable and kindly. But there is one drawback—an overpowering excess of *green* which overcomes depth and *chiaroscuro* and many other happy effects to which we would gladly yield. Nature never allows color to conquer shade to this extent, even in water, much less in solid substances. Mr. RUSKIN more than once rushes into monochromatic mysticism, dwelling with wild joy on its effects, but it is only a power so far as it is checked by shadow. Not that the verdure in these pictures goes by any means to this excess. But there is just so much of it as to weaken many fine points, and especially some which—judging from the effect on memory—would have been but for it, vigorous and strongly impressive.

A peculiar mixture of good and bad effects is presented by No. 148, "The White Mountains from Mount Caster," by E. W. NICHOLAS. Like Christian's ascent to the Blessed City, the view rises from a detestable valley—of the cheap fire-board painting school—to very pleasant mountain heights, from which a slender brook winds its way down the middle distance, over sunny slopes, to the front. Very excellent conceptions of distance, color and perspective gradation here contrast strangely with some utter daubing; what is popularly regarded as being the easier portion, being inconceivably the worst.

What Madison Thought of Secession.

It may be averred, without the hazard of contradiction, that no individual in his day and generation devoted more time, whether as a deputy in the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, as a member of the State Convention that ratified it, as a member of the Congress that organized the Government, and took action on the proposed amendments to the Constitution, to say nothing of the contributions of his pen with HAMILTON and JAY, in those celebrated letters styled "The Federalist." I say let it be remembered by the rising generation especially that that individual was JAMES MADISON, of Virginia.

In the course of the debates in the House of Representatives on the amendments to the Constitution an interrogatory was put, which Mr. MADISON answered in the following words:

"The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. GERRY) asks if the sovereignty is not with the people at large; does he infer that the people can in detached bodies contravene an act established by the whole people? My idea of the sovereignty of the people is, that the people can change the Constitution if they please, but while the Constitution exists, they must conform themselves to its dictates. But I do not believe that the inhabitants of any district can speak the voice of the people: so far from it, their ideas may contradict the sense of the whole people."

The soundness of Mr. MADISON'S views on this point is particular were well understood by the State Conventions, hence the House on a subsequent day passed the ninth article: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny, or disparage others retained by the people." G. B. R.

—Hon. James O. Putnam has signified his acceptance of the Consulship to Havre, and has accordingly disposed of his residence in Fredonia.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Count Cavour's Speech on the Roman Question.

The following is the full text of the speech of Count CAVOUR on the Roman question, delivered in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies on the 25th ult., as reported in the Turin journal *L'Italie*:

"The honorable member, in interrogating the Ministry, has accurately stated the question. He asks why the principle of non-intervention is not applied to Rome, and claims from the Ministry an explanation of the line of conduct which it intends to follow. The Roman question ought to be thoroughly considered. I shall not content myself with replying to the question of the honorable member, but I shall state fully my own opinion with regard to this problem, the solution of which interests 300,000,000 Catholics, and will exercise an immense influence upon the world. Oratorical artifices would be here entirely out of place. When this question was still a remote one, and did not demand an immediate solution, prudence dictated that the Ministry should treat it with reserve; but now, although immense difficulties still surround him who has the honor to address you, he will endeavor to satisfy your expectations. The first truth to be proclaimed is that it is impossible to conceive a constituted Italian kingdom without Rome for its capital. If we have a right—if it is our duty to wish to possess Rome, it is because of this impossibility. The honorable member justly said that this truth is instinctively felt and unhesitatingly proclaimed by all who judge with candor our affairs. Italy has, indeed, much yet left to do to organize herself—to solve the problem of her internal administration, and to overthrow the secular obstacles erected within her own bosom against political order. In order to arrive at these results she has need of a union—a concord which the Roman question will render unattainable so long as it remains unsettled. Eminent and sincere men may feel a preference for one town or another, but it is incontestable that if Rome were once our capital all discussion on this point would thenceforth be impossible. The fact alone would bring about an absolute and universal agreement. I see, therefore, with regret that eminent men—patriots who have rendered great service to the country, and to whom Hon. M. AUDINOT has alluded—attribute the necessary choice which we have made of our natural capital to futile or trivial motives. This choice has been determined by history, and by the elements of the civilization of a people. What is the history of Rome but the history of a capital—more than that, of a capital of the world? It will become now that of a great nation. I appeal to the patriotism of all Italians. Let our unanimity make manifest to Europe the necessity which these facts impose upon us. I avow that personally I perhaps prefer the simple and plain streets of my native city to the ancient and modern monuments of the Eternal City. But my resolution is taken like that of my countrymen, like that—and I speak now as the representative of Turin—of the noble city which is resigned to that sacrifice which the country demands of it. We must go to Rome, but without trenching upon the independence of the Pope, without bringing the Church under the domination of the State. If—though I believe that to be impossible—France found herself powerless to oppose our entry into Rome, we would not, in order to effect that entry, use violence towards her. Let us not imitate Austria in the ingratitude avowed with a deplorable courage by the lips of one of her statesmen. This sort of courage she has always displayed. At the Congress of Paris no Power was so hostile to Russia, so obstinately opposed to peace, as Austria, which had been saved by her but a few years before. As for us, bound as we are to Russia by a friendship which a passing cloud obscured, I hope only for a moment, let us show by our conduct towards France that we do not resemble the Power which we have fought against with the aid of the French armies. When, in 1859, we asked for the support of France, the Emperor did not dissemble to himself the difficulties of the situation in which this war would place him with respect to the Court of Rome. We cannot, after having accepted the boon, aggravate the embarrassment in which it may involve the benefactor. If we can succeed in convincing Catholics that the reunion of Rome with the rest of Italy cannot place the Church in a position of dependence, the question will have made a great step towards solution. Many conscientious people think, indeed, that if the Parliament were in Rome and the King at the Quirinal the Pope would lose much of his independence, and would be nothing more than the grand almoner or he chaplain of the King. If these fears were well founded I should not hesitate to say that this reunion would be fatal, not only to Catholicism, but to Italy. No greater calamity can befall a people than the concentration in the hands of the Government of spiritual and temporal power. When these powers are united liberty disappears—the rule of caffins prevails. It will never be so in Italy. Let us examine under all its aspects this question of the influence of the union of Rome with Italy upon the independence of the spiritual power. Now, in the first instance, does the temporal power render the Pontiff really independent? If it were so, I would hesitate to solve the problem. But no person can maintain such a view. In the times when sovereigns, resting upon the Divine right, regarded their domination as a right of absolute property over men and things, I can understand that a power of this nature was a guarantee for the Pope. The authority was at least submitted to, if not accepted. But since 1789 Governments have reposed upon the consent, expressed or tacit, of the people. France, England, Prussia, proclaim this principle. Russia approaches it, or at least no longer repulses it as the Emperor NICHOLAS did. A Power which does not rest upon this basis, which maintains an absolute antagonism between the people which it governs and itself, has no longer the possibility of existence. Now this antagonism appears in the Papal States and appears as an evil without remedy. I appeal to the testimony of a man who devoted himself to an impossible task at Rome, whose death was one of the greatest misfortunes Italy has experienced. The people, exhausted by the struggles of the Empire, supported for some time a *régime* which was rendered less harsh by the goodness of the PONTIFF and the enlightenment of Cardinal CONSULDI. In 1821 antagonism broke out. In 1831 it showed itself more vividly. From Bologna to Ancona it openly blazed out. Now, for nearly two years the Romagna is free, is united to us, has a free Press, free Associations. There is one clerical journal at Bologna—it is more violent than the *Armonia* of Turin. Has there been manifested among these populations any regret whatsoever for the ancient Government? They have criticised certain Ministers and the Ministry itself. No one that I know has demanded of me the restoration of the former authorities. A fact more remarkable still, the Marches and Umbria have been, owing to causes dependent on military and political circumstances, evacuated by the armed forces. Not a soldier remains there. They remain intrusted to the patriotism of the National Guards, exposed to the attempts of a party installed quite near, at some leagues off, at Rome; the conduct of these people has been pure from all excess, and admirable in wisdom, although they were menaced by Catholics travestied as Zouaves. I am not the defender of the temporal power, but I must be just towards it. I hold neither the Pope nor his Minister, to be responsible for the atrocious acts to which, at certain points, the reaction tended. These acts only prove the deplorable influence which such a *régime* exercises over human character. I believe I have sufficiently established the antagonism which exists between the Holy See and the populations. If that be so, this power is not for the Pope a guarantee of independence. It is said to be necessary for Catholic society, and that it ought to be guaranteed by the Catholic Powers. Are human sacrifices still necessary to render the gods propitious? Is it in the name of Him who gave his life for the world the sacrifice of a nation should be demanded for his representative? It is said: But the Pope may conciliate the people by reforms; and those who think thus make efforts to obtain from the Pope such concessions, never suffering themselves to be discouraged by refusals; but this is asking what the Pope cannot grant; for his position as a political Sovereign is subordinate to his rank as head of the Church, since his temporal power ought to be to him no more than a guarantee, a safeguard for his spiritual power, which latter must stand supreme. By making concessions he would violate his duties as a Pontiff. He may accept and tolerate certain institutions, but he may not consecrate them. Thus, for example, he tolerates civil marriage in France, but he cannot proclaim it in his own dominions. It is the same with a host of other institutions which are opposed to Catholic precepts, but of which it is, nevertheless, necessary to admit the existence. The Pope should not be reproached for that which is in reality not obstinacy but firmness, and for which I hold that Catholics ought to be grateful to him as a meritorious fidelity to his duty. I have often combated the opinion of those who have insisted that the Pope should grant reforms, and have blamed him for not conceding them. At the Congress of Paris, I was asked which might be exacted of him. I refused to indicate any. I professed openly the opinions which I am upholding here; and, in conjunction with M MINGHETTI, who took an important part in these negotiations, I declared that the only means of governing those countries without military occupation was the absolute separation of the spiritual from the temporal power. All these efforts will be defeated by the radical impossibilities which result from the confusion of the two Powers. Europe has long been laboring to invent reforms for Turkey; there is not an effort which has not been made for this purpose. It has been sought to reconcile there the rights of civil life with the Government such as it is there constituted. The attempt has not succeeded, and never will succeed; the union of the two powers renders its failure inevitable. Thus the temporal power does not make the Pope independent. Can it be said that in losing it he will only change the form of his subjection? No; we can give him the independence of which he stands so much in need. It is precisely the separation of the powers which will give it to him. When the Church is once emancipated from all connexion with the temporal authority, and separated from the State by distinctly marked limits, the liberty of the Holy See will no longer have to suffer from the shackles imposed upon it by concordats and the prerogatives of the civil power, which the temporal power of the Court of Rome has alone rendered necessary up to the present time. I believe that every sincere Catholic desires above all things such an enfranchisement. The only difficulty is to discover by what guarantees this liberty of the Church will be assured. We will give it ample guarantees; we will inscribe the principle of the reciprocal independence of the Church and of the State in the fundamental statute of the kingdom, and we will insure by all possible means its complete realization. But the surest guarantee is the thoroughly Catholic character of the Italian people. Italy has often made great efforts for the reform of ecclesiastical discipline; but she has never raised her hand against the religion with which it is connected. The country of ARNOLD of Brescia, of DANTE, of SAVANAROLA, of SARPI, of GIANNONE, has ever, like them, sought only the reform of the Church; that ardent desire has always been accompanied by the firm determination that the Church, purified, should subsist and become more free. That freedom will be better insured by the love of 25,000,000 of citizens than by a few mercenaries. It is said, "These hopes are fallacious; all your proposals and negotiations are repulsed." I shall not enter into any detail upon this delicate point. I admit that up to this time none of our efforts have succeeded; but I also declare that heretofore we have never explained our intentions openly and fully, as we explain them now. We may, therefore, still cherish some hope. History shows us that Rome, invaded by the Spaniards of CHARLES V., saw the Pope some time afterwards crown CHARLES V., and ally himself with him. Why may we not see the same change wrought upon PIUS IX. at the present day? But if the Pope should repulse us, as he has hitherto done, we shall not cease to remain faithful to the same principles. Arrived at Rome, we shall proclaim the separation of the Church from the State, and consecrated by the representatives of the nation, and when the veritable tendencies of Italians and their sympathy for the religion of their fathers have been made evident in the face of Europe, the great majority of Catholics will approve, and will cause to fall upon the right head the responsibility of the struggle into which the Court of Rome would have sought to enter with the nation. At the risk of being deemed Utopian, I avow my belief that when these principles have been proclaimed and consecrated by you, the soul of PIUS IX., opening itself anew to the generous sentiments which earned for him such hearty approval some years ago, will stimulate him to seek to acquire the immortal glory of having reconciled the Italian nation with the Church, and religion with liberty."

The discussion on the Roman question was continued on the 27th. Count CAVOUR maintained that it was urgent that Rome should be immediately declared the capital of Italy. "The transfer will," he said, "take place in consequence of a law adopted by the Chambers, and without any disturbances. The time for it will be fixed by law. We offer to the spiritual power of the Pope all the guarantees for its liberty and moral force which a friendly Government can ever give to the Papacy. I hope that public opinion will very soon be disposed for the proclamation, and that France will agree with us in the matter." Count CAVOUR supported Signor BUONCOMPAGNI'S proposal, which was almost unanimously agreed to by the Chamber.

The proposition is as follows:

"The Chamber having heard the declaration of the Ministry, and being confident that after having insured the dignity and the independence of the Pope and the complete freedom of the Church, the principle of non-intervention will, in concert with France, be applied to Rome, and that Rome will be made the capital of Italy, passes to the order of the day."

The debate was then closed.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Vessels Going into Commission, and Preparing for Sea.

It has been already remarked that the utmost activity is perceptible in the different Navy-yards. This is not surprising, when we consider that every vessel in the Navy that could be made speedily available for active duty is in process of preparation for immediate sea service. Annexed is the list:

AT NEW-YORK.

The *Perry*, *Savannah* and *Wabash*, (whose state of forwardness will be found elsewhere) and the *Roanoke*, are preparing here. The latter is like the *Wabash* in all respects.

AT BOSTON.

The *Mississippi*, *Vincennes* and *Minnesota* are under instructions for immediate commission; and the *Colorado*, ranking with the *Minnesota*, has been for months in the ready state.

The Mississippi—This is a second-class side-wheel steamer, 1,622 tuns burden, was built at Philadelphia, in 1841, and carries four guns. She made her last cruise in the Chinese seas, and conveyed Minister WARD between several East India ports

The New-York Times.

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To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Empire City never before saw such an immense concourse of people as gathered yesterday at Union-square, to respond to the call for a Union meeting. Our most experienced reporters have never had occasion to estimate the numbers of so large an assemblage, and the lightning calculator could hardly do justice to the subject. To say that there were a hundred thousand people there is to fall far below the mark. The Square and the streets adjoining were thronged, and the whole City was alive with people all the afternoon. Nearly every house was decked with national emblems, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Five stands had been erected, and from them stirring speeches were made by Gen. Dix, Daniel S. Dickinson, Mayor Wood, Wm. M. Evarts, Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Henry J. Raymond, Ex-Governor Hunt, Senator Baker, Ex-Governor Fish, Richard O'Gorman, John Cochrane, D. D. Field, Judge Pierrepont, Theodore Tilton, Chauncey Schaffer, and a host of others. A letter from Archbishop HUGHES, breathing fervent Union sentiments, was read, and all the speakers were for sustaining the Government fully. The Volunteer Companies were parading in great force all day. Major ANDERSON was present at the great meeting, and the wildest cheering greeted him wherever he appeared. The occasion was one to mark an era in the history of New-York.

A dispatch from Philadelphia informs us that the Government has taken possession of the Baltimore road; and we are reliably informed that the telegraph lines are now under Government *surveillance*,—this last movement being rendered necessary, in order to prevent the transmission of intelligence to the Southern traitors.

That an attack upon Washington was to have been one of the contingencies consequent upon the secession of Virginia, no one can doubt for a moment; but whether, in view of the precautions of the Government, it will now be attempted, is to be questioned. The presence of several thousand determined troops, under the command of Gen. SCOTT, will probably prevent it. A gentleman who arrived from Washington yesterday informs us that on Thursday night a large number of empty cars—all in fact that could be had—with the unemployed engines, were run down from Alexandria into Virginia, undoubtedly with the intention of bringing up troops for an attack.

From the fuller and more reliable accounts of the Baltimore affair which have reached us, it is evident that men less determined than were the Massachusetts Volunteers on that occasion, would have been overwhelmed and probably massacred by the brutal mob which surrounded them. It appears that only about *one hundred* of the Massachusetts men were opposed to some *ten thousand* of the Baltimore desperadoes, but notwithstanding this fearful odds, they forced their way through amid showers of paving-stones and other missiles, interspersed with shots from revolvers and other firearms. They forebore to make any hostile demonstration in return until they had borne more than men can be expected to bear; and even then there was no concerted firing, but only single shots,—which, however, appear to have told with fatal effect, as some eleven of the rioters are reported killed. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, who has been appointed to the command of the Massachusetts Brigade, was in Baltimore at the time of the occurrence, and has telegraphed officially to Gov. ANDREW, informing him that only two of the Massachusetts Volunteers were killed. The effect of this outrage in Massachusetts has been to inflame tenfold the public mind, and a terrible retribution upon the Secessionists is vowed.

The Secessionists in Maryland followed up their outrage in Baltimore by destroying or rendering useless all the railroad bridges between Havre de Grace and Baltimore, so that no more Northern troops could be sent through that city to Washington. The Seventh Regiment of New-York, and the Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts, were consequently detained in Philadelphia until yesterday afternoon, when they left by rail for Havre de Grace, at which point they took a steamer for Annapolis. As that city is only about one day's march from Washington, they will have no difficulty in reaching the latter point, even should the railroad be obstructed.

A private dispatch from Baltimore says, in reference to the position of the Union men, "Our only hope is that the Government will occupy the city with an overpowering force."

The latest accounts of the burning of Harper's Ferry state that two of the Federal troops were killed while retiring across the bridge, after setting the buildings on fire. This was done by citizens of the place, who were in league with the advancing Secessionists. As various trains were laid through the buildings, connecting with quantities of powder, it is thought probable that some lives were lost by the explosions which took place.

Major ANDERSON was yesterday presented with an elegant dress sword, the gift of the citizens of Taunton, Mass. Capt. WM. G. LOVERING, one of the Military Staff of Massachusetts, was the bearer of the sword, with a letter of presentation from Ex-Gov. MORTON, of Massachusetts. The ceremony of presentation took place in the parlor of the Brevoort House.

The steamship *Columbia*, with three days later advices from Europe, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on Friday, but her news did not reach us until last night, owing to a disarrangement of the telegraph. There had been an advance of fully one-eighth penny per pound on all grades of Cotton in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs were dull and Provisions steady. Consols were quoted at 91¼@91½ for account. It was reported that a French frigate had been sent to Charleston at the suggestion of JEFF. DAVIS, but the story is extremely improbable. It probably grows out of the fact that an Anglo-French fleet of observation has been dispatched to the waters of the United States.

The General markets were very quiet on Saturday. Cotton was in limited demand at former rates. Breadstuffs were inactive, though prices were quoted steady. Light sales of Groceries, Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Lard, Beef, Tallow, Tobacco, and Whisky were reported. An active inquiry prevailed for Pork, Resin, and Spirits Turpentine. Freights were dull, with four hundred and ninety vessels of all classes in port.

A HEARTLESS HOAX.—A most cruel rumor was put in circulation last evening that the Seventh Regiment had lost *fifty* men in attempting to force their way through Baltimore. No one can tell how many hearts were wrung with anguish on reading this utterly unfounded and cruel invention. We know the difficulty of avoiding error in the confusion and uncertainty of the Telegraph, but it is certainly due to the feelings of our citizens not to torture them by the hasty and reckless publication of such reports.

New-York to the Rescue!

The meeting held yesterday in support of the Government and the Laws, was the largest and most influential popular demonstration ever known in this City. The vast area around Union-square was crowded with the citizens of New-York,—men of all ranks and professions,—assembled to proclaim their unanimous and unalterable determination to resist, at all hazards and to the last extremity, the attempt made by traitors and rebels to overthrow the Government under which we live. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

The vast mass of people were unanimously in favor of *the strongest possible measures*. Their only fear was of half-way work on the part of the Government. The universal feeling was that the time for argument had passed,—that there was no longer any use in attempting to evade the dreadful issue,—that the traitors have resolved upon war, and that the more rapid and the more terrible the war can be made to them, the better for the country.

Nothing could demonstrate to the world better than this meeting, the *unanimity* of the people of New-York in supporting the Government. Men of every party, of all shades of opinion, as well as of all professions, joined heartily in these declarations of loyalty. No man made a more frank and straightforward speech than FERNANDO WOOD. It indicates and proclaims a determination on his part to stand by the Stars and Stripes against traitors and rebels from whatever quarter they may come. Archbishop HUGHES wrote an eloquent letter embodying the same sentiments. Clergymen of all denominations,—among them many who have been foremost in vindicating the rights of the South,—raised their voices in behalf of the Government, and gave the sanctions of religion to the war we are called on to wage in defence of our common country.

This great demonstration of public sentiment here cannot fail to produce an effect upon the people of the Southern States. It will prove to them that New-York is loyal to the Constitution and the Union,—and that the utmost of her resources will be used in crushing the rebellion that threatens them with destruction.

Where Shall We Commence the War?

Whenever we meet resistance to the vindication of the law. If in Maryland, then Maryland must pay the penalty. We may accept the act at Baltimore as that of a mob, for which neither the city nor the State authorities should be censured. But if they are found in league with traitors, then they must share their fate. If they are incapable of preserving order, we must supply the necessary force. If they refuse us a passage through the State, we will carve one for ourselves. *The American Flag is its own warrant to march wherever it will.* It symbolizes order, law and might; and the man who assails it, or obstructs its march in the vindication of law, must pay the instant forfeit of his life.

We must strike where we are resisted, and with fearful force. Action! action! is the watchword. A pause for an instant is a crime. One life sacrificed to-day will save a hundred to-morrow. The war with all its horrors is the result of *inaction*. Mr. BUCHANAN temporized till the rebellion acquired colossal proportions, and great strength. Mr. LINCOLN temporized till the storm burst upon him in all its fury. The North are arming with wondrous haste and zeal, contrasting most strikingly with the inertness and indecision of the Government. This has had to be constantly urged forward by the sentiment of the country. It still lags far behind it. It must do so no longer. It must now direct and guide the power it has evoked, or the moral prestige of the North will be weakened and lost, and defeat follow where success might have been certain. Virginia has thrown herself into the scale against us. She has shielded and encouraged Secession, and only throws off the mask when compelled. We have now the start of her. It is impossible that she can now prepare herself for the thunderbolt we can launch.

In a fortnight's time we can place 30,000 men on her soil with such military appointments as will render resistance hopeless. We should strike while she is intoxicated with the delirium of secession, and before she can collect and organize her forces, or receive aid from the seceded States. Virginia is the battle-ground, and either our capital or hers must fall. Let us strike for humanity and for right, while success is comparatively easy, and win at the sacrifice of a thousand lives what otherwise might cost us ten thousand.

The latest news from Maryland renders it probable that the railroads of the State have been rendered impassable, by the destruction by the Secessionists of the bridges on their lines. If this is so, the roads should be instantly seized and held by Government, and repaired as speedily as possible, for which purpose the appropriate corps should be organized. If we would hold Washington, we must hold the avenues of approach to it. The danger to which the former is exposed, shows the importance of controlling the latter.

Government has done well by declaring Southern ports under blockade. Such a course has been repeatedly urged by the TIMES. The blockade should be maintained at every point by a competent force. Such force exists in the greatest abundance in our commercial marine, of which Government can readily avail itself. We must henceforth throw the entire trade of the South upon our interior routes, which will swell the commerce of Northern cities. We can by the same means render piracy and privateering impossible.

The only obstacle to the speedy termination of the war will be the tardy and procrastinatory policy of Government. It was such a policy made secession a power. All eyes are now anxiously turned to Washington. We have had so much of a shuffling and dilatory policy, with all its dreadful results, that we hardly dare hope for a more positive one. Can the Administration appreciate the crisis, and respond to the energy, zeal and promptness with which the people are arming?

THE NEW VIRGINIA—"A NEGRO ASTRIDE THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON!"—A telegram of yesterday from Richmond told us that "*the Secessionists celebrated the passage of the Act of Secession by the Convention, by placing a negro astride the statue of Washington in the Capitol*," as a type of the new order of things. A more appropriate emblem could not have been devised. "A negro astride the statue of WASHINGTON" exactly expresses *modern* Virginia, where the breeding of slaves for sale engrosses the greater part of the capital, and is the chief source of revenue of the people. WASHINGTON, who, with all the political Fathers, bore testimony against the brutalities of the institution, has had his memory insulted and his effigy subjected to the most disgusting indignities. Think of "a negro astride the statue of the venerated WASHINGTON!" This exceeds the malice of those who cast the ashes of WICKLIFFE into the Severn. The alleged custom of the Japanese, of trampling under their feet the *cross*, which symbolizes our religion, is not half so shocking. In this they are true to their education and traditions. But the rite at Richmond shows the depth of infamy to which in two short generations the countrymen of WASHINGTON, his own flesh and blood almost, have fallen. "A negro astride the statue of WASHINGTON!" Let this be engraved on her escutcheon, for it is the epitome of her new life.

Union Men in the South.

The attitude which the Government of the United States holds towards the traitorous combination that seeks its destruction is now thoroughly understood. It is the majesty of Law dealing with the foulest crime in History. Nothing is now more obvious than that the question of Slavery is wholly detached from the issue. On this head there is a phrase in the Presidential Proclamation which merits attention. The President states that, in repossessing the forts, places and property of the Union, "*the utmost care will be observed to avoid any destruction of or interference with the rights of property.*" There can be no mistaking the purpose of this paragraph. It is intended to assure the great mass of the people in the South that Slavery has nothing to do with this controversy,—that it is no part of the purpose of the Government to interfere with it in any way, or to disturb the existing social relations of the Southern States.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the cry of *Abolitionism* has had more effect in arraying the South against the Government, than any other cause. The people of the Southern States have been taught and have been made to believe, that the Government has hostile designs against Slavery; and thousands in every Southern State who still love the Union, who look to it as the only source of security, and the sole condition of national prosperity and national greatness, feel impelled to take ground against it in the pending contest, because they think the fate of *Slavery* is involved in its issue. That impression will prove true, if they decide to make it true. Slavery may and will be exterminated in the impending war, if they make that war a war of sections.

If, on the other hand, they stand by the Government of the United States, as entitled to their supreme allegiance, and present a bold front to the treason upon their own soil which threatens its destruction, they change the whole character of the contest, and save their domestic institutions from the destruction which will otherwise overwhelm them. They have the solemn assurance of the Government of the United States that, even in waging war for the vindication of its supremacy, their "*rights of property* shall not be interfered with." No attempt will be made or tolerated,—except in necessary self-defence, to excite servile insurrections—to arouse the slaves against their owners—or to disturb, in any degree, the social institutions of the Southern States. The war is not waged for any such object, or with any such purpose. The aim of the Government is merely to vindicate its own authority—to preserve the supremacy and integrity of that glorious Constitution which makes us a nation, and to which every citizen of the United States owes full and entire allegiance. It is a war in support of Law against Anarchy—in defence of settled and supreme authority, against the uprising of selfish and lawless passion. There is no portion of the people of the United States more deeply interested in such a cause than the people of the Southern States.

The Union men of the South can determine the character and the issues of the impending contest. If they will stand by the Government, they can bring the rebellion to a speedy end, avert from their institutions the disturbance and destruction which otherwise await them, and restore the Union to its old integrity. If they yield to the political heresy of JOHN C. CALHOUN, that the first allegiance of the American citizen is due to the State in which he lives, instead of the National Constitution, which covers all the States and all the citizens of this great Republic, they convert the contest into a war of sections, and insure the ruin of their domestic institutions.

It has been proclaimed on high authority that the Southern Confederacy rests upon *negro Slavery* as its basis and corner-stone. If the whole South rallies to that issue, the utter destruction of Slavery is a foregone conclusion, no matter by what horrors it may be attended. It is idle to blink the fact that there is already a growing conviction in the public mind that the fate of Slavery, though unconnected with the present contest, as far as the Government authorities can control it, is nevertheless involved in the result. One of the results of the events that have crowded the past ten days is the growth of a new public opinion on Slavery. The Abolitionists find their ranks swelled by an element which assuredly they could never have hoped to be able to use. Not that they approach the subject from any of the usual theoretical or moral considerations which influence the distinctively Anti-Slavery class; it is simply a hot desire to have done with what is felt to be the cause of all their woes—a fierce struggle in the body politic to free itself from the poison which is gnawing its vitals! This feeling—singularly blunt, at times, in its expression—has penetrated to the very substratum of society. The burning light reflected on it by recent events, has caused the whole question to assume an entirely new aspect. A touch of terrible reality has swept away the sophisms of generations.

All historic analogies go to show that revolutions invariably work out results very different from those aimed at. In all organic national movements there is, beneath the conscious purposes which animate a people, a deep, unconscious tendency which bears them on to results of which they never dreamed. Social changes are not effected by men who set out to make them: they rather get themselves done. The issues of national life are strangely bound together and joined by secret and providential links. In other words, there is a Providence in History—a fact, the negation of which is required for any triumph of a cause based on the theory which those infatuated men proclaim as underlying their society. If, indeed, events obeyed the programme which human wit devises for them, it might be given to man to predict the issues of the struggle which is now upon us. But it is not in human power to mark limits to an upheaval of popular life, such as now stirs the American people to its profoundest deeps. It is difficult to conceive how the infatuated men who aim to found a Government based on human bondage, can avoid seeing the inevitable contingencies that threaten their society. Subterranean upheavals, with all the ghastly horrors of servile insurrection—the inevitable contagion of slave-flights now spreading so rapidly throughout the Border States—or the swooping down of avenging hordes to blot out forever the monstrous anomaly of modern civilization!

The inevitable result of the impending contest, if it takes the shape which the dominant authorities of the new Confederacy seek to give it—if the whole South unites in this warfare upon the Government—will be to terminate the existence of Slavery and overwhelm all who are connected with it in one common ruin. The *Union men* of the South can avert this catastrophe by rallying to the standard of the Government, which declares its purpose to protect their property. The issue remains with them.

Two Words to Maryland!

The first word the nation has to say to Maryland, (for it is not too late yet,) is, *We want to be your friends.* We want you to be true to us, and, as there is a God in heaven, we will be true to you. Some, claiming to represent you, talk of an "armed neutrality." We spit upon the term! There is no "armed neutrality" written on our programme, fellow-citizens of Maryland! We know that you, by the oldest, sacredest moral and political obligations ever binding men together, are bound to us, in behalf of our common right of way to the Capital of the nation. We want first, in continuing the exercise of this right, to speak to you as one brother speaks to another, in friendship, in confidence, mutually dependent, mutually obligated. Our first word, even after yesterday's proceedings, and even after Friday's corpses in the streets of Baltimore—the corpses of Northern young men treacherously murdered by sneaking cowards—is a heartfelt wish for fraternal love.

The second word—for the hour has arrived to speak it with unmistakable tone—is without love as without fear. The statue of peace is removed from the temple. A sterner deity is put up. We see losses enough contingent on the National side—but what are they to the losses of Maryland and Marylanders? If the faction of Disunionists now rampant there, are permitted by the State to beat back a regiment, marching under the National flag, on its way to the National Capital, for no other object than its protection,—we shall send a brigade. If that should be worsted, we shall send an army. *We shall preserve our right of way intact through Maryland, keep the Stars and Stripes flying there, and extirpate the leaven of Disunionism there, if the task needs half the men of the North, and all the artillery and missiles of death to do it.*

We hold the fate of your State in our hands. We hold the key of the door that enters to horrors we dare hardly yet name nor think about. Permit not a faction among you to compel us to throw open those gates!

Secession as Painted by A. H. Stephens.

We give elsewhere copious extracts from the speech of Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederated States, in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Georgia, on the 14th of November last, and after the result of the Presidential election was fully known. It is for the perpetuation of that Government—that model of political mechanism, under whose fostering protection a progress unexampled in the world's history has been achieved, that the whole North are rushing to arms. Its blessings could have been painted by no more masterly hand. It is to society, says Mr. STEPHENS, what the vital air is to human life. It is our political Eden. The crime and the penalty of raising our hand against it, Mr. STEPHENS matches to the Temptation and the Fall, "whence came death into the world, and all our woe."

Mr. STEPHENS also tells his people that the election of Mr. LINCOLN was no cause for secession; that he was powerless for harm, if disposed; that the present Government has proved most beneficent to the South as well as the North; that it is the best Government that man ever designed. He paints with prophetic eye the dreadful evils of its overthrow, which will end, he tells his people, in cutting each other's throats. We are exactly where he was five short months ago. We are seeking to avert the calamity he foresaw. And what has changed this earnest and apparently sincere man? Some one has tempted him to take and eat of the fatal tree.

The conduct of such men is to us inexplicable. But it should warn us that our only safety is in implicit obedience to law. Let us not seek to be gods, by preferring our own will to the constituted authority of the land. If we do, our destruction is certain.

We commend Mr. STEPHENS' speech to the careful attention of every reader of our paper. It is not inappropriate to this Holy Day. It is a full vindication of our moral position in the contest, by a great leader in the rebellion.

Barbarism of the Chivalry.

It is shocking to hear from our blood-thirsty cotemporaries in Richmond and Montgomery, and particularly in South Carolina, that the "vagabonds, fools and cowards, who are being scraped up by LINCOLN in the purlieus of Wall-street and the Five Points," for the defence of the liberties of the country, are to be cut off from all the ordinary amenities of war, and all the chivalrous courtesies of the modern battle-field; they are to be butchered, it seems, (when caught,) after the manner of wild beasts, and tortured after the style of insurrectionary slaves. No quarter is to be given them in defeat; no pity shown them in death; and even when they shall have fought their last battle, and slept their last sleep, the chivalry will hack their flesh from their bones, and the ghouls will devour it.

The soldierly gallantry so often sung and celebrated in the contests of Spaniard with Moor, Italian with German, Frenchman with Englishman, or Cavalier with Roundhead, is to have no place, on their side, at least, in the contest of Carolina and the Gulf, with their whilom compatriots of New-York, New-England, and the West. The conspirators seem to gloat over the prospect of scenes which would blanch the cheek and unnerve the arm even of the red-mouthed pirates who, half a century ago, held bloody revel on their coasts. The ghost of LAFITTE again seems to rage in the Gulf; but it has come thither from a region where even the modicum of humanity it once had has been brimstoned over and burnt out.

It is melancholy to say that we fear the conspirators, in these horrid threats, do not paint themselves in colors any blacker than their intentions. The brutal and cowardly bombardment of half a hundred starving men in Sumter with red-hot shot, has prepared the public for any atrocities in the future.

On behalf of every gallant Soldier of the Union, however, who from this town has buckled on his sword to fight for the Constitution of his fathers, we would say to these would-be butchers that this kind of warfare is something they will have entirely on their own side of the field. Conspirators against God and Liberty though they be, their humanity will be respected by those they now force reluctantly to be their foes; their property (as the President has told them) shall be protected; and their honor in defeat shall be sacred as that of their victors. The wounds which the Freeman's sword inflicts shall be stanched by the hand that wielded it; and the iron poured into their ranks as the last argument of honor, will be sent by the hands of men who will never disgrace their manhood or their flag, by such cowardly atrocities as the chivalry are not ashamed to proclaim beforehand.

Preparing for Privateers.

The pirates directed by JEFFERSON DAVIS at Northern commerce will naturally pounce on the richest prize within their reach; and that unquestionably is the treasure which thrice-monthly passes from San Francisco to New-York. The Companies to whom this wealth is intrusted have no intention of letting the golden fleece fall into piratical hands without a struggle. They are, accordingly, taking all necessary defensive measures, so as to render the chances of success sufficiently desperate to discourage the attempt. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, besides supplying their vessels abundantly with small arms, including revolvers, muskets and cutlasses, and ammunition, each steamer will carry at least two heavy carronade or twelve-pound cannon. Instructions have also been dispatched some time since to thoroughly sheath the bows of each ship with iron, so as to enable them, without injury to themselves, to run down and sink any pirate or privateer which might attempt their capture. As they are all fast vessels, they would prove in this way most formidable in an encounter on the usually calm Pacific, where sailing vessels could not so well manage to escape. Their engines are also provided with hot water, pipe and hose, which, with the large number of well-armed California and Oregon passengers always on board, would enable them to repel any boarding party.

The commanders, who are well-known as true, intelligent and able men, have likewise been instructed not to permit the near approach of any suspicious vessel, and all their officers are well known to be staunch and true to their owners and to the American flag. Their crews and firemen are composed of men, many of whom have fought in the Mexican war, and are consequently well versed in the use arms.

Geo. N. Sanders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning, (April 17,) headed, "The Dispatches of GEORGE N. SANDERS," impels me, in my father's absence, to ask if, under the popular clamor raised by the Administration "blunder" at Fort Sumter, it be now considered chivalric in New-York to attack and traduce Southern men? Whatever opinions may be held by the Administration Party on my father's course in regard to our unhappy national quarrel, no just man will fail to give him credit for having always walked true to the line of patriotic and liberal principle, under all the varying circumstances of political life. In Europe or America, in office or out, whether genuine Republicanism were high on the wheel of fortune, or crushed beneath its weight, your own columns even have borne witness to his courageous constancy. The love and enthusiasm with which he is regarded by the great leaders of European citizenship, kindled, not in the sunshine of their prosperity, but in the darkest hours of their national and individual gloom, will ever be a precious memory and incentive to his sons.

In to-day's American politics, earnestly warning Mr. BUCHANAN, although holding a lucrative office under him, against the Lecompton error, and afterwards against the division of the Democratic Party—in the Fall of 1860, in his letters "To the Republicans who are for the Republic," prophetically declaring the sequences of a sectional triumph—the grandson of GEORGE NICHOLAS, the leading defender of the Constitution against PATRICK HENRY, in the Virginia debates, and first mover of the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. My father is a Democrat and States' Rights man, by every claim of descent, education and conduct.

For the slanderous fling in the last paragraph, I distinctly demand of the TIMES a clear accusation or retraction. Respectfully,

REID SANDERS, of Kentucky.

We publish Mr. SANDERS' eulogy of his father's political course very cheerfully. As he states, we have more than once commended his conduct in regard both to foreign and domestic politics. But that was before he turned his back upon the Flag of the Union, and joined the gang of conspirators and traitors who are now waging war upon the Government of the country. For him, as for any man in the same position, we have no words but those of scorn and indignation. His patriotic descent, and his past labors in the cause of Freedom, only make his treachery the more conspicuous and the less excusable.

What Mr. SANDERS means by our "slanderous fling" we are not aware. That his father was an intimate and influential friend of Mr. FLOYD—and that his influence with him was used to secure payments or acceptances in advance of service, to Government contractors, we supposed to be well enough known to render a public allusion to it intelligible. Nor do we see any occasion either for retraction or further accusation;—we shall certainly make none upon the demand of any other person than Mr. SANDERS himself.

THE BEGINNING OF HORRORS.—The telegraph this morning announces that the negroes of Kent County, Maryland, have already commenced the work of insurrection in that State by "burning the houses of the whites;" while the local journals, both in North and South Carolina, and elsewhere, have lately given accounts of innumerable instances of dangerous insubordination, manifested both in this and other even more ominous ways. To expect that the heat of the conflagration that now enwraps the South would not pierce even through the thick skull of the Blacks, is of a peace with the inconceivable delusions that possess these madmen. It may be that these are but the fiery initials of a chapter of horrors from whose contemplation the mind shrinks aghast.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The following dispatch was received yesterday morning by EVERETT CLAPP, Esq., the Treasurer of the Western Transportation Company:

BUFFALO, Friday, April 19, 1861.

Everett Clapp, Cashier, No. 1 Coenties Slip New-York: Give $500 to assist in the rapid movement of troops from your City in aid of the United States Government. We have given $500 here, besides tendering free passage to Michigan regiments of volunteers from Detroit to Buffalo. When the future calls, as it will, we will respond again. JOHN ALLEN, JR.,

President Western Transportation Co.

THE POSITION OF VIRGINIA.

The Passage of the Secession Ordinance—Secrecy Observed—Raising the Stars and Stripes Over the Federal Buildings, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, April 18, 1861.

The impenetrable veil of secrecy continued this morning to shroud the action of the two Conventions in session at Richmond—the regular State Convention and the irregular Secession Convention. Nevertheless the very atmosphere was laden with secession, and no one failed to feel the influence. About 12 o'clock I went forth to the Telegraph office, to send you a brief editorial from this morning's *Examiner*. It was to my mind reliable and conclusive evidence that a secession ordinance had already been passed. There was just enough affected ignorance, along with secession exultation, to leave no room to doubt.

While I was standing at the desk in the Telegraph office, preparing my dispatch, in rushed a member of the State Convention, with flushed face and almost breathless, and handed a message to the clerk, requesting him to forward it instantly. The clerk looked at it, and quietly returned it, saying he had orders from the Governor of the State to send off no such dispatches, and none bearing on the subject.

"But," said the member, "the State has seceded, and the injunction of secrecy is removed."

"Can't help it," replied the clerk; "I must obey instructions."

"Keep the dispatch, till I bring the Governor's permission to send it," asked the member.

"No," responded the clerk, "I prefer not. Keep it yourself."

Before this rapid colloquy was ended, another member rushed in with a like dispatch, and he, too, was refused. I then offered mine, supposing that as I only quoted the language of a public print, mine would be taken. But no:—nothing was allowed to go forward.

As I turned to leave, a loud shout was heard on the street and a general running in the direction of the Post Office was observed. I followed, and found the cause. The Post Office is a federal building, of handsome grey stone, in which, also, the U. S. District Courts are held. On the top of that building a half score of persons were seen, unfolding and holding up to view a flag of the Commonwealth of Virginia; and hundreds were rushing to the adjoining streets, waving their hats and wildly cheering. The cry resounded everywhere "the State is out"—"the State is out"—and by this token of the flag displayed from a United States, building, the resumption of sovereignty by the State, and the removal of Federal jurisdiction from her soil, was announced and heralded to the world. The United States Custom-house was at the same hour occupied by a military company.

From the crowded and boisterous streets I passed on to the Capitol to hear particulars. I met the gentleman that I saw so disappointed by the refusal of his message at the telegraph office, and inquired into the facts. He said only the mere fact of the passage of the ordinance was allowed to be known. It was passed yesterday, (Wednesday) but the vote he was not permitted to give me. I asked if the ordinance was absolute or conditional and was told that it was subject to ratification by the people of the State, in a vote to be given on the 4th Thursday in May! This was rather surprising news, taken in connection with the tumultuous seizing and appropriation of the United States property in the City. After learning so much, I proceeded to Metropolitan Hall, where the Secession Convention is sitting. I found what I expected—that the glorious news abroad had burst the seals of their secresy. I walked in without interference, and found the body in the full enjoyment of their sensation.

A speaker from the far Northwest was promising the fidelity of his people, and his pledges were received with loud and prolonged cheers. He was stopped in the midst of his declamation by a gentleman on the floor, who desired to communicate to the Convention a startling piece of news that had just reached him. It was to the effect that a member of the State Convention had just received a dispatch from Washington that "Gen. SCOTT had resigned his position at the head of the army, and was detained in that city under arrest!" Heavens, what a yell this brought forth. "We will rescue him," shouted an enthusiastic young man from the platform; and the assembly rose to its feet, and for a moment it looked as if the one hundred and fifty men there together would rush from the Hall and go helter-skelter on foot to Washington after their venerated chieftain.

A more thoughtful gentleman on the platform, who, I think, desired to make a speech, suggested that this Washington news might not be true, and this calmed the audience. And in this milder mood I left them.

There is little more to write about here. The State Convention will remain in session, but entirely secret henceforth, for reasons of State. So it is generally supposed. It will not be possible to know intended future movements. Only a spy could obtain facts now, and that is a part which I cannot play. I leave the Old Dominion with a heavy heart—mourning most of all that so many noble, generous and lovely spirits as are contained in her borders are to pass under a cloud of sorrow and affliction, for so many months and years, and, perhaps, to them, forever!

The *Examiner* of to-day, contains the following advertisement. No doubt it is entirely superfluous, but it will serve to stimulate others to go and do likewise:

We, the undersigned, obligate ourselves not to pay, *for the present*, any debt to any citizen of any State that furnishes men or money on the call of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to *coerce or subjugate* the Southern States.

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO.

Are your New-Yorkers large creditors of CLARKSON, ANDERSON & Co.? MONTICELLO.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Columbia at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, April 20.

The steamship *Columbia*, with Liverpool dates of the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday, but the wires not being in working order, we were unable to transmit her news until this evening.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th inst.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Portland, arrived at Galway on the 6th inst.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market on Monday, the 8th inst., were 20,000 bales, of which 6,000 were on speculation and for export. All qualities had advanced fully ⅛d., market closing active.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was dull. Provisions were steady.

Consols were at 91¾@91⅞ for money, and 91¾@91¾ for account.

It was reported that France had sent a frigate to Charleston at the suggestion of President DAVIS.

The Austrian Diets all opened on the 6th.

The Explosion at Erie, Pa.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The number of persons killed and fatally burned at the oil-well explosion on the "Buchanan dam," night before last, as far as learned, are 15. Hon. H. R. Rouse, of Warren County; Wesley Skinner, of Wattsburgh, Pa.; Judson Mason, of North East, Pa.; a boy named Kent, from Westfield, New-York; three men, named Walker, Gardner and Stevens. Their names are unknown.

The following were fatally burned:

J. Lloyd, J. Perry, H. Pastman, and J. M. Buel, all of Utica, N. Y.; Orson Woodworth, of Waltsburgh, Pa.; John Halderman, of Cincinnati; Thomas Page, residence unknown.

The Philadelphia Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 19.

The President has appointed WINGATE KEYS, Attorney for Rhode Island.

CHAS. CLARK, Marshal for Maine.

The following named gentlemen have been commissioned for Philadelphia: William B. Thomas, Collector; Ed. Wallace, Naval Officer; E. Reed Myer, Surveyor; B. Rush Plumly, Appraiser General; Jas. Pollock, Director of the Mint.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Telegraph and Railroad South Held by the Government.

NO DISPATCHES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Further Details of the Battle of Baltimore.

Railroad Bridges in Maryland Destroyed.

The Seventh Regiment Gone by Water from Havre de Grace to Annapolis.

The Masses of the North in Motion.

Jeff. Davis' Privateersmen to be Hung at the Yard-arm.

The fact that the Government now has possession of the telegraph lines leading out of Washington will be a sufficient reason for the non-appearance of our usual dispatches from the Capital this morning.

THE BALTIMORE ROAD IN POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

The Government has taken possession of the Baltimore Road. No trains are leaving here for Wilmington.

DISPATCH FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

The excitement and enthusiasm here is intense.

A telegram has been received stating that Secretary CAMERON threatens to bombard Baltimore, unless the bridges in Maryland are re tored.

It is rumored that Washington is to be attacked to-morrow.

Philadelphia is full of regiments, but they have been furnished neither clothes nor arms. Red tape rules.

The wires between Philadelphia and Baltimore are down, as well as the bridges, and all communication is cut off. Maryland has learnt the first letter in the alphabet of secession, and by the assistance of JEFF DAVIS and the devil, will soon be able to spell out "Destruction." C. H. W.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN DELAWARE.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

The Union men in Delaware are in a bad fix. Though the population is largely for the Union, all State arms are in the possession of the Secessionists, transferred by the Governor, who has not responded to the requisition of the President, and will not. The Union men hope that the Government will take possession of the upper part of the State, in order to secure the powder-mills at Brandywine, at which the Secessionists evidently aim.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Railroad Bridges Destroyed Between Havre de Grace and Baltimore—The Seventh Gone by Water to Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 20—9 A. M.

The bridges on the Northern Central, and on the Philadelphia roads are gone.

The bridge between Woodbury and Mount Washington has been destroyed.

The Northern soldiers are reported to be at the Relay House.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 20—Noon.

The Melville bridge, on the Northern Central Railroad, and between Woodbury and Mount Washington, has been burned down. It is reported that the Northern soldiers are at the Relay House, on that Road. A bridge on the Northern Central Railroad, and one on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad is gone.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

The Railroad bridge, three miles North of Baltimore, is reported to be burning. All the bridges between Baltimore and Havre de Grace have been destroyed or rendered useless.

The Southern train, due in Philadelphia at 11 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTH IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

The Seventh Regiment, of New York, arrived here this morning, at 1 o'clock. The members generally express a desire to go through Baltimore.

The Seventh Regiment, of New-York, and the Massachusetts men, are at the Baltimore Railroad depôt.

It is reported that they will go by railroad to Havre de Grace, thence by water to Annapolis, Maryland.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH.

JOHN HOBY, of Adams' Express, last evening received a dispatch from Philadelphia that the Seventh Regiment left there at 4 P. M., precisely, for Annapolis, per steamer *Boston*. This is the latest.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FROM THE U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY AND MARSHAL.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY, AND OF THE U. S. MARSHAL.

The undersigned solicit information as to any attempt to transmit, by sea or land, to any Southern port or place, arms or munitions of war; or any facts tending to implicate any person or persons in recruiting for, or in any manner aiding the rebellion against the United States Government; or in relation to the fitting out of privateers, or other unlawful enterprise. Communications will be treated, when desired, with the strictest confidence. Those who furnish reliable information will receive immunity and protection.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1861.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
United States District-Attorney.
ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

THE WAY TO DEAL WITH PIRATES.

Orders have been received from the Navy Department at Washington, by the officers of the various United States vessels, that all persons found sailing under JEFFERSON DAVIS' letters of-marque and reprisal be treated as pirates.

That the contumacious be *immediately hung from the yard-arms*, and the crew and the more penitent officers be placed in irons to await their trial as ocean brigands.

GOV. MORGAN IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 20.

Gov. MORGAN leaves in to-night's train for New-York, and will be at the Astor House at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday.)

NEGROES BURNING HOUSES IN KENT COUNTY, MD.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

A resident of Kent County, Md., has received information that the negroes are burning the houses of the whites. Two of his buildings have already been destroyed.

A letter has been received from Gov. LETCHER, offering $3,000 to the patentee of the bullet mould. The reply was "No money can purchase it against the country."

THE BATTLE OF BALTIMORE.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 19.

The following is the best account I can give you of the riot here to-day:

At the President-street depôt of the Philadelphia Railroad a large crowd assembled, in anticipation of the arrival of a large number of troops from New-York and Massachusetts. Shortly after 11 o'clock, the train from Philadelphia, comprising twenty-nine cars, arrived at the depôt without disembarking the soldiers from the train. The several cars had horses attached, and about nine were drawn along Pratt-street to Camden Station—the first six without creating any marked objection. For some reason the horses attached to the seventh car became restive, and were taken out from the car at the Pratt-street bridge, and the car moved without their aid to within a short distance of Gay-street. Between Gay and Frederick-streets a number of laborers were engaged in repairing the bed of the street, and just at the moment when the car reached Gay-street, were engaged in removing cobble stones from the principal portion of the street. Some thirty or forty men assembled at this point, having followed the car from the depôt, and with cheers for DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy, hurled bitter taunts at the Northern Black Republicans as they termed them. This continued for several minutes, when, as the horses were again attached and the car moved off, it was proposed to stone it. Before the car had gone twenty yards, almost every window therein was broken to pieces, and a portion of the crowd followed a considerable distance, hurling paving stones. Those persons not in uniform, who were standing on the platform, hastily jumped off to avoid the shower of stones.

The eighth car was treated in the same manner, but the ninth car, apparently being empty, or at least no person being visible, escaped with only one stone.

The crowd exulted in their work, exclaiming that the Black Republicans should not pass through Maryland.

A lapse of five minutes succeeded, a number of respectable persons in the meanwhile urging the crowd to tear up the track.

After the first train had passed, one was observed on Pratt street Bridge, when anchors were dragged on the track at the corner of Gay-street and a part of the track was taken up. Observing this, the cars were turned back to the President-street depôt, and the men disembarked and prepared to march through the city.

Mayor BROWN, with a number of police, appeared at their head and led the way. They came along at a brisk pace, and when they reached Centre Market-place, an immense concourse of people closed in behind them and commenced stoning them. When they reached Gay-street, where the track had been taken up, a large crowd of men, armed with paving-stones, showered them on their heads with such force that several of them were knocked down in the ranks. After laying a few minutes, they crowded into stores on Pratt-street. At the corner of South and Pratt streets a man fired a pistol into the ranks of the militia, when those in the rear ranks immediately wheeled and fired upon their assailants, and several were wounded. The guns of the soldiers that had fallen wounded were seized, and fired upon the ranks with fatal effect in two or three instances. After they reached Calvert-street they succeeded in checking their pursuers by a rapid fire which brought down two or three, and were not much molested until they reached Howard street, where another large crowd was assembled. Some stones were thrown at them, but their guns were not loaded, and they passed on through the dense crowd down Howard-street towards the depôt.

The scene on Pratt-st. was of the most startling character. The wounded soldiers, three in number, were taken up carefully and carried to places of safety by citizens along the street.

At Camden station, where the trains leave for Washington, was assembled a large detachment of police, under the direction of Marshal KANE. It soon appeared that orders were given to clear the tracks near the main depôt building. This was done, and soon after a large passenger car of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company, came up at a rapid rate, filled with the soldiers. This car was soon followed by about sixteen more, all of which were also occupied by the military. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that they consisted of a regiment of Massachusetts infantry, the Sixth commanded by Col. E. F JONES, and Lieut. Col. SUMNER, in all eleven companies, with an aggregate of 860 men. As soon as the train arrived some of the troops were compelled to change cars, when they were hooted at by the crowd, but no overt act was committed. Several young men appeared at one of the cars and displayed revolvers, whereupon the Captain of one of the companies drew his sword and declared he would protect his men.

Soon after the train was ready to start under the charge of Col. SUMNER, assisted by RICHARD ARMSTRONG, Mayor expected that the train would start immediately, but it did not move until about 12½; the delay being occasioned by the fact that President GARRETT had received information that a large crowd of excited men had determined to tear up the track, and blow up the bridges, and thereby prevent the passage of the train. In a few minutes after the train left, a discharge of fire-arms attracted the attention of the crowd to the corner of Pratt and Howard streets, when a body of infantry from one of the Northern States, about 150 strong, was seen rapidly approaching the depôt, and no doubt anxious to reach the cars. The excitement now was beyond description, and a man displaying the flag of the Confederate States seemed to be the rallying point of the people. Some assaulted the command with stones, when a number of the latter discharged their muskets. At least twenty shots were fired, but as far as we could learn, no person was injured.

There seemed to be but little discipline among the troops, especially as they rushed along pell-mell. Whilst they were entering the cars, a crowd of young men gave them several volleys of bricks and stones, some of which demolished the windows of the cars, whereupon three or four pointed their muskets through the car windows and fired. They aimed deliberately at the crowd, but no one was injured. Whilst this body was passing near the corner of Pratt and Charles streets, they got into a collision with the crowd, and one of the soldiers named ROBBINS, of a company from Stonington, Conn., is supposed to be mortally wounded. He was wounded in the back part of the head and fell to the ground.

The train with the second detachment left at 1¼ o'clock.

All is quiet to-night. The military and police are combined in guarding the city. The streets are comparatively deserted; here and there, however, small knots of people are discussing the events of the day.

The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded, as far as known at this hour: The military wounded are Sergeant AMES of the Lowell City Guards, slightly; private COLLUM, of the same place, shot in the head, but not fatal; private MICHAEL GREEN, of Lawrence, very slightly. S. H. NEEDHAM, of Mass., skull fractured, and now at the Infirmary. Another, whose name is unknown is at the Infirmary, badly wounded. Sergeant AMES and private COLLUM were to-night taken to a private house, and will receive the best attentions.

H. M. DANFORTH and ED. COOPER, of the same Regiment, were shot in the thigh.

The name of the two Massachusetts men dead, and before mentioned, have not been ascertained.

The citizens killed are John McGhan, Sebastian Gies, Patrick Clark, P. Thomas Miles, Wm. C. Maloney, W. Reed and Mr. Davis—in all nine dead, including two soldiers.

Patrick Griffin was fatally wounded; others not known.

The Philadelphians, who were unequipped and unarmed, remained in the last cars at the station, where they were assaulted with stones and other missiles. Some were slightly wounded. The train was taken back, but quite a number escaped to the city, and having no uniforms, were not recognized.

The report of difficulty on the road between here and Washington proves to be incorrect.

It is understood that all reached Washington safely, except the Philadelphians, who were taken back.

A crowd broke into the warehouse of PATTERSON & WALFORD, on Long Dock, this evening, and took therefrom some 400 rifles and swords. Squads are parading the streets fully armed, on the lookout for the militia from the North, who are expected to arrive to night.

SATURDAY, 1 o'clock, A. M.

All the city military have been ordered to meet at Monument-square, and are now assembling. It can scarcely be true that any of the railroad bridges are to be blown up, to prevent the passage of trains.

All sorts of reports are afloat, and it is impossible to discern the false from the true.

There are rumors of an intended attack on Fort McHenry.

RETURN OF PENNSYLVANIANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

Col. SMALL'S regiment arrived back here to-night. Six men were wounded by the stones thrown

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEWS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. BUTLER.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 20.

This City was terribly excited last night and this morning, at the attack on the Massachusetts troops at Baltimore. A bloody retribution is threatened, but it will be on a fair battle-field.

Gov. ANDREW was at the Executive Department nearly all night. At 11 o'clock he received the following dispatch, dated Philadelphia:

To Gov. ANDREW—I have reason to believe that Col. JONES has gone through to Washington. Two killed only of the Massachusetts men. We shall go through at once.

The road is torn up through Baltimore. Will telegraph again. (Signed)

B. F. BUTLER, Brigadier-General.

At midnight another dispatch was received, as follows:

To Gov. Andrew:

Col. JONES has gone through to Washington. The Pennsylvania troops have been driven back. These were unarmed. Eight are killed and four wounded. Only four of them are Massachusetts troops. I will telegraph again, but shall not be able to get ready as soon as I had hoped. (Signed)

B. F. BUTLER, Brigadier-General.

In a proclamation Gov. ANDREW says:

"No direct information has been obtained at Headquarters from Col. JONES personally, but under the intelligence received, no doubt is entertained that his command will gallantly force a passage through Baltimore, nor of its arrival in good order and fine spirits in the Advance Guard of the National Militia, at the Capital of the Union. Cordially and deeply sympathizing with the families of the bereaved by the loss of the brave men fallen in this heroic expedition, the Governor recognizes the parallel, the day and event suggested with the 19th of April, 1775, and the immortal memories which cluster around the men of Lexington and Concord. At 2½ o'clock this morning, the Governor received a dispatch from Brigadier-General BUTLER, confirming the previous report, that but two of the Massachusetts soldiers were killed—one of them by a piece of iron thrown from a foundry, and it states that most of the wounded have arrived at Washington, with their comrades, from which the inference must be that their wounds are not dangerous. General BUTLER also telegraphs of our men that they fought gallantly. No man offered to run. They bore the attack with the utmost patience, until prominent citizens of Baltimore told them to fire. They did so. Part of the mob responded with fire; the rest scattered. All have arrived at Washington except the six injured, who are well cared for at Baltimore."

The Governor has sent the following dispatch to the Mayor of Baltimore:

I pray you to cause the bodies of our Massachusetts soldiers dead in Baltimore to be immediately laid out, preserved in ice, and tenderly sent forward by express to me. All expenses will be paid by this Commonwealth.

(Signed) JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

At Fall River, last night, there was an immense meeting of citizens called on the reception of the news. Patriotic speeches were made, and the City Government instructed to appropriate $10,000 to fit out volunteers, and to pay each volunteer $20 per month in addition to the Government pay.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 20—P. M.

The news from Baltimore stimulates the war feeling to a high pitch all over New-England.

Dispatches pour in announcing mass meetings in every direction.

At Newburyport three full companies enlisted today, and will be ready at one hour's notice.

Salem has voted $15,000 and sent two companies, numbering 164 men, who arrived in Boston to day.

The Irish, German and French citizens are offering their services *en masse*.

The greatest activity is exhibited in preparing uniforms and war equipments.

Old Concord sends 64 men.

The Fifth Regiment and Boston Flying Artillery are in readiness, and anxiously awaiting orders to march.

Boston looks like a military camp.

MEETING OF CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 20.

There was a town meeting at Monumen. Square yesterday. An immense crowd was present. The state flag was hoisted. Mayor BROWN said he was opposed to the call of the President in spirit and object, but as Maryland was still in the Union, he had exerted himself to his utmost ability to protect the troops in their passage through the city. He, however, felt that this should not be, and said that he had telegraphed the President, urging that no more troops be sent through. He announced that the President of the roads had promised that they would bring no more troops this way.

Gov. HICKS was sent for. He said he was opposed to Secession, but the right of revolution could not be disputed. It was folly to attempt to subjugate the South, and he hoped the North and the Administration would see the impracticability of doing so. He was still devoted to the Union, and he hoped to see a reconstruction of it. [Cries of "No, never."] The Governor replied that he should bow to the decision of the people of Maryland.

Several speeches were made by S. TEAKLE WALLIS, W. T. PRESTMAN, and others, justifying the determination of the people of Baltimore that no more Northern troops should invade her soil to subjugate and make war on her brethren of the South.

The speakers counseled peace, and urged that the laws should be respected and obeyed.

NO MORE TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 20.

The city is in great excitement, and armed men are moving in every direction.

The Mayor and Governor have notified the President that no more troops can pass through Baltimore unless they fight their way.

The bridges on the Northern Central Railroad have all been destroyed.

The number killed, yesterday, were 11 Baltimoreans and three Massachusetts soldiers, and the wounded, four citizens and eight soldiers.

The President replies that no more troops will be brought through Baltimore provided that they are allowed to pass around the City without molestation.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS SENT BY WATER.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

The Massachusetts Regiment which arrived here yesterday have gone direct to Washington per the steamer *Keystone State*.

MASSACHUSETTS MEN IN HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 20.

About fifteen of the Massachusetts soldiery are in the hospital, doing well and in good spirits.

AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE BALTIMORE BATTLE.

DESPERATE CHARGE OF ONE HUNDRED MEN AGAINST TEN THOUSAND RIOTERS.

Through the courtesy of an eye-witness of the disturbance in Baltimore, upon the occasion of the passage of the Massachusetts Volunteers, we are enabled to give a reliable account of what actually occurred, and at the same time correct a false impression in regard to the number of troops engaged in conflict with the secession mob.

It appears that the Massachusetts Regiment occupied eleven cars, and arrived safely and in excellent spirits at Baltimore. There was no demonstration made upon their arrival, and the cars were permitted to leave the dépôt with the troops still on board. The cars proceeded quietly through the streets of Baltimore, on their way to the dépôt, at the other side of the town, and the fears expressed by some of the citizens that an attack would be made were somewhat allayed. But they had not proceeded more than a couple of blocks before the crowd became so dense that the horses attached to each car were scarcely able to push their way through.

At this point the mob began hooting and yelling frightfully, and loud threats were uttered against the military. The troops, however, maintained a strict reserve, neither showing themselves nor replying to the insults so plentifully heaped upon them. The crowd finding that they could not thus exasperate the volunteers, commenced throwing stones, brick-bats, and other missiles, and eventually tearing up the pavements, and hurling them in a perfect shower against the cars, smashing the windows, and severely wounding many of the troops. However, the first nine cars succeeded in reaching the dépôt, and departed for Washington.

The remaining two cars of the train, containing about 100 men, were cut off from the main body, and the men found themselves encompassed by an infuriated mob of over 8,000. These isolated cars were immediately attacked, and several of the soldiers had their muskets snatched from them. At this moment

The Massachusetts men, finding the cars unmanageable, alighted and formed a solid square advancing with fixed bayonets upon all sides in double-quick time, all the while surrounded by the mob—now swelled to the number of at least 10 000—yelling and hooting. The military behaved admirably, and still abstained from firing upon their assailants.

The mob now commenced throwing a perfect shower of missiles, occasionally varied by a random shot from a revolver or one of the muskets taken from the soldiers. The poor fellows suffered severely from the immense quantity of stones, oysters, brickbats, paving-stones, &c., the shots fired also wounding several. When two of the soldiers had been killed, and the wounded had been conveyed to the centre of the column, the troops at last, exasperated and maddened by the treatment they had received, commenced returning the fire singly, killing several, and wounding a large number of the rioters; but at no one time did a single platoon fire in a volley. Our informant is positive upon this point.

The volunteers, after a protracted and severe struggle, at last succeeded in reaching the dépôt, bearing with them in triumph their killed and wounded, and immediately embarked. The scene is described in glowing terms by our informant, who says that the calm courage and heroic bearing of the troops spoke volumes for the sons of Massachusetts, who, though marching under a fire of the most embarrassing description, and opposed to overwhelming odds, nevertheless succeeded in accomplishing their purpose, and effected a passage through crowded streets a distance of over a mile—a feat not easily accomplished by a body of less than one hundred men when opposed to such terrific odds.

BURNING OF THE ARSENAL AT HARPER'S FERRY.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, April 19.

Lieut. JONES is now at the Carlisle Barracks.

He states that hearing yesterday that 600 Virginians were approaching by the Winchester road to seize the arsenal, they put piles of powder in straw in all the buildings, and waited quietly the approach of the picket guard, who gave the alarm, when the garrison set on fire the out-houses, carpenter shop, and powder-fuses, and then began to retreat.

The citizens of Harper's Ferry, who were evidently in league with the party advancing to seize the arsenal, were instantly in arms, pursued, fired, and killed two Regulars. Two others deserted before the troops reached Hagerstown. They marched all night, missed the railroad train at Hagerstown, and took omnibuses to Chambersburgh to-day. The are much exhausted by the night march. They were fed by the people of Chambersburgh, and were received with loud cheers along the route to Carlisle.

Lieut. JONES is a son of the late Adjutant Gen. JONES of the United States Army. He says as the Federal troops rushed across the Potomac Bridge at Harper's Ferry, the people rushed in the arsenal. He believes that large numbers perished by the explosion. Repeated explosions occurred, and he saw a light burning in the buildings for many miles.

The report of the assault on the Massachusetts Regiment in Baltimore occasions intense excitement among the troops in camp, at Camp Curtin; they swear terrible vengeance.

Three thousand men are here. Two Ohio Regiments reached here last night, and stay over until the Pennsylvanians are ready to march. An abundance of arms for the Pennsylvania troops will reach here to-morrow morning.

Major SIMONTON, commander of the Pittsburgh Arsenal, is suspected of infidelity to the Union, and is watched by a Committee of Safety.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, declines, by telegraph, to let any more armed troops pass through Baltimore.

DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Apr l 20.

The steamer *Pawnee* left last night with Government troops on board.

The *St. Nicholas*, a steamer plying between Washington and Baltimore, was seized this morning for prudential purposes.

There is no violent excitement here, but a deep feeling of anxiety and painful suspense. There are whisperings among the military that martial law will soon be proclaimed.

There are about 5,000 men under arms in Washington and vicinity, and additional measures to guard the entrance of the city have been adopted, including the railroad terminus.

Mayor BERRITT has issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, April 20.

In the present unhappy condition of our National affairs, it is hoped and believed that the citizens at Washington will constantly feel and continuously respect the obligations of public order, which are in an especial manner incumbent on them. The presence of large bodies of troops, though it has given to the city an unaccustomed aspect, in no manner supercedes or interrupts the regular and orderly administration of the Municipal Government. It is not apprehended that any disturbance will occur unless through heated and violent political discussions and harangues in public places, upon topics, the agitation of which, at this time, and in this community, can be productive of nothing but unmitigated harm. Therefore, I, JAMES G. BERRITT, Mayor of Washington, do hereby earnestly exhort all good citizens and sojourners to be careful so to conduct themselves as neither by word or deed, to give occasion for any breach of the peace.

Given under my hand at the City Hall, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1861.

Signed, JAS G. BERRITT, Mayor.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

LARGE NUMBER OF STEAMERS UNDER CHARTER

A Commissioner of the Federal Government is now in this City making arrangements for the transportation by water of all the New-York troops needed at Washington and intermediate stations.

Fourteen coasting steamers have already been conditionally chartered to sail to-night if required.

STEAMERS CHARTERED.

The steamer *Monticello*, one of the line of CROMWELL & Co., for Washington, was yesterday loaded with provisions for the Government, and will sail at once for Washington.

The steam tug *Mercury* has been chartered by the Government, and suitable ordnance placed on board, to act as a guard-boat, to be stationed at the Narrows, for the purpose of examining the clearances of outward-bound vessels, and to prevent the departure of suspicious vessels. She will be in command of Capt. JAMES C. LOWBER, of the U. S. Revenue.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FOR FORT McHENRY.

The steamship *Chesapeake*, CROWELL, will sail this afternoon for Norfolk with 250 seamen for the Navy-yard. She will probably stop at Fort McHenry.

The steamship *Monticello*, GAGER, will also sail this afternoon for the same destination with 100 Marines, from thence to Washington.

The steamship *R. R. Cuyler*, which was partly loaded for Savannah, is discharging her cargo, and has been chartered by the Government.

THE PROVIDENCE MARINE ARTILLERY.

EASTON, Penn., Saturday, April 20.

The Providence, R. I., Marine Artillery, one hundred men, under command of Capt. D. H. TOMPKINS, with horses, wagons, cannon, &c., arrived here last night. They are ordered to remain for further orders. This morning Capt. BELL, with ninety-seven men, and Capt. DAGHERTY, with eighty men, left for Harrisburgh.

WHAT THE CANADIANS THINK.

TORONTO, Saturday, April 20.

The *Globe* of this morning has a long article on the relations between England and the United States, advocating a sincere and firm alliance, forgetting all past differences, and says the North has a just cause, that the permanent good will of the American people is worth striving for, and that it hopes to see the rebellion put down, and the traitors dealt with as they deserve.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, April 19.

The steamship *Magnolia*, from Key West, has arrived. The *Crusader* was the only United States vessel there.

One hundred and fifty troops are in Fort Taylor and three hundred in the barracks.

The steamship *Magnolia* was advised at Apalachicola not to enter Pensacola harbor as she would be taken by the military authorities.

The Texas authorities have fitted out the steamer *Matagorda* as a war steamer to intercept the *Star of the West*.

Brasbear City has seized two schooners laden with ship timber, valued at $20,000, destined for the Brooklyn and Charlestown Navy-yards.

NO MORE ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Hartford *Courant* publishes the following paragraph:

"We announced the other morning that the Sharp's Rifle Company had refused to sell their weapons to

THE STEAMSHIP STAR OF THE WEST TAKEN AS A PRIZE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 20.

The steamship *Star of the West* has just arrived at the bar from Indianola. She has been taken there as a prize to the Confederate States.

A SWORD TO MAJOR ANDERSON FROM THE CITIZENS OF TAUNTON, MASS.

The day intelligence was received that Major ANDERSON had departed from Fort Moultrie and taken possession with his command of Sumter, the citizens of Taunton Mass., conceived the purpose of presenting him with a sword as a testimonial of their admiration. The order was at once sent to Mr. AMES, of Chicopee, Mass. Yesterday, Capt. WM. C. LOVERING, one of the military staff of the Governor of Massachusetts, arrived at the Brevoort House bearing the sword, with a letter of presentation from Ex-Governor MARCUS MORTON, of Massachusetts.

The presentation was made in one of the parlors, and was without ceremony, it being known that that would be the most in consonance with the Major's feelings.

When Major ANDERSON arrived, having been out to meet an appointment, Senator FOOTE and other distinguished gentlemen were in waiting. After a brief interview with these, Senator FOOTE introduced Capt. LOVERING, who said:

MAJOR ANDERSON: I have the honor to be the bearer to you of this sword, with a letter of presentation from Gov. MARCUS MORTON, on behalf of the citizens of Taunton, Mass. The gift, Sir, is a spontaneous offering of our citizens to you, as an expression of their admiration of your courage, your loyalty and devotion to the country.

Major ANDERSON, bowing, and taking Capt. LOVERING's hand, said: "I am most deeply grateful to the noble citizens of Taunton, Mass., for this beautiful gift. I accept it, as you desire me as a testimonial of the humble services which, by accident, or providentially I have been called upon to perform. In receiving it, may I express the hope, the fervent hope, that it may never be drawn except in defence of our country from a *foreign* foe; for I still hope that we may be saved from the dire alternative of civil war."

He then referred to the situation of his command during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and said: "It is one of the most painful recollections of that event, that when our barracks were on fire, and the men were compelled to cover their faces with wet handkerchiefs, and lie with their faces upon the ground to avoid suffocation instead of sending a white flag, with assistance to extinguish the flames, then threatening us with destruction, they rapidly increased their fire upon us from every battery, in total disregard of every feeling of humanity.

He again thanked Capt. LOVERING and the patriotic citizens of Massachusetts for their gift.

It is a plain dress sword, with an elaborate gold scabbard, and gold mountings. The head of Liberty, in solid gold, forms the end of the handle. The following are the inscriptions: "Et Decus, Et Pretium, Recti."

The citizens of Taunton, Mass., to Major ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A. A tribute to his courage and his fidelity. "Acquiret qui Tue ur." On the scabbard was—"Deo Duce, Ferro Comitante."

THE PEOPLE IN ARMS.

Military and other Movements in This Locality.

COLONEL ELLSWORTH'S REGIMENT.

Colonel ELLSWORTH, at half-past ten o'clock last (Saturday) evening, received the following dispatch:—

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1861.

The Secretary of War directs me to telegraph the following order:

The officer in command at Fort Hamilton will receive Colonel ELLSWORTH's regiment.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.
Yours, NICOLAY.

Col. ELLSWORTH's Regiment, (Fire Zouaves,) at the muster Saturday evening, numbered over twelve hundred names. Such is the desire to join this department of the army by the firemen of New-York, that it is believed at least another regiment of the same character will have to be formed.

Orders for one thousand Zouave uniforms have been given, and they are contracted for to be finished on Wednesday morning.

Col. ELLSWORTH's Regiment will repair to Fort Hamilton on Monday morning, 22d inst.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL GUARD.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK ZOUAVES,
HEAD QUARTERS, FIFTH WARD HOTEL.

To the Firemen, Officers, Active and Exempt Members and Friends of the New-York Fire Department:

GENTLEMEN: The Government needs men for the enforcement of our laws, the punishment of traitors, and the maintenance of our National honor. The compliment has been paid the New York Fire Department of applying for a full Regiment of your own men. The Firemen of New-York must give an account of themselves in this contest, that will reflect honor upon the name you bear. The way is open, and we appeal to you to turn out, and give ELLSWORTH and FARNHAM, who are both New-York boys, and your friends, a Regiment that can sustain the honor and good name of the New York Fire Department, under any and all circumstances.

Your friends,
JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.
PETER CORNWELL, Assistant Engineer.
WILLIAM HACKETT, Assistant Engineer.
G. JOSEPH RUCH, Assistant Engineer.
JOHN A. CREGIER, Ex Assistant Engineer.
OWEN BRENNAN, Assistant Engineer.
JOHN SLOEY, and many others.

The following particulars are annexed for the information of all concerned:

ORGANIZATION.—The Regiment is to consist of 10 companies of not less than 75 men each. Each company will be divided into squads of four men each, who will march, drill, mess and tent together. The company officers consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants and four Corporals.

UNIFORM.—Probably similar to the United States Army Regulation Uniform, except that the red shirt will be retained. The uniform furnished by Government.

ARMS.—Rifle rifle, sabre bayonet and revolver and bowie knife—furnished by Government.

PAY.—Each soldier will receive his clothing, subsistence, transportation and medical attendance, and from $11 to $13 per month.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Regiment, as soon as formed, will be mustered into the service of the United States, and from that moment will receive pay and rations. They will probably be sent, at first, to Washington. As long as the Regiment remains in the City, after the organization, the men will have an opportunity to drill every night. Men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five, and over five feet two and a half inches, and under five feet ten inches, are preferred.

The Regiment will have a band and drum corps of twenty pieces. The men will have everything furnished by the Government from the time they are mustered into service.

The following is a list of the officers:

Col. E. E ELLSWORTH, late of the Chicago Zouaves.
Lieut. Col. N. L. FARNHAM, Ex-Assistant Engineer New York Fire Department.
Major JOHN A. CREGIER.
Adjutant J. C. HAYDON, Captain Chicago Zouaves.
Quartermaster ALEXANDER STETSON.
Surgeon C. A. DE WILLIERS, late Surgeon Zouaves of the French Army.
First Fire District, Company A, Rendezvous, corner Third-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.
Second Fire District, Company B, Capt. ED. BURNS, Rendezvous, MILLIMAN'S, corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
Third Fire District, Company C, Capt. M. MURPHY, Rendezvous, No. 128 West Broadway.
Fourth Fire District, Company D, Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, Rendezvous, Greene-street, near Bleecker.
Fifth Fire District, Company E, Capt. JOHN B. LEVERICH, Rendezvous, Gotham, No 298 Bowery.
Sixth Fire District, Company F, Capt. WM. BURNS, Rendezvous, Ferris's, corner Essex and Grand.
Seventh Fire District, Company G, Capt. MICHAEL TAGEN, Rendezvous, Shakespeare Hotel.
Eighth Fire District, Company H, Capt. WM. HACKETT, Rendezvous, Fifth Ward Hotel.
At Large, Company I, Capt. WM. PEEL, Rendezvous, No. 431 Broadway.
At Large, Company J, Capt. ANDREW D. PURTILL, Rendezvous, Fifth Ward Hotel.
Regimental Head-quarters, Fifth Ward Hotel: Hours, 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 7 to 11, Evening.
E. E ELLSWORTH, Colonel Commanding.

THE SCOTT LIFE-GUARD.

The Scott Life-Guard have decided to raise two regiments—Lieut. HUDSON, U. S. A., will be chosen Commander. Names are rapidly being enrolled. The sum of $1,401 has been contributed in cash to aid the Regiment.

The National Union Volunteers, First Regiment, Capt. GOODWIN, have been tendered the use of the large building, No. 350 Pearl street, for drill purposes. They have also received donations of provisions.

The Tenth Warders are on the move for the Union—a company being recruited by Capt. BONALSON, at Military Hall, No. 195 Bowery. They are to join the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS TO THE FIRST DIVISION.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1861.
[*Special Orders, No. 8.*]

In pursuance of special orders from General Headquarters, the Eighth Regiment, Col. LYON, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, are hereby detailed for immediate service at the National Capital.

The several officers above detailed will assemble their Regiments at their Regimental Armories, on Tuesday next, at 9 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped for embarkation; each man supplied with provisions for twenty-four hours. They will direct their Quar-

Commandants of Regiments upon arrival at Washington, will report for orders to Lieut.-Gens. SCOTT, Brig. Gens. BAIN and BYRNE, will promulgate this order. By order of

CHAS. W. SANDFORD, Major-Gen. Com'g.
GEO. W. MORELL, Div. Maj.-Gen. Adj. Div. Insp't.

HEAD-QUARTERS, THIRD BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1861.

The above order is hereby promulgated. By order of WILLIAM HALL,
Brig. Gen. Third Brigade, N. Y. S. M.

The above order is hereby promulgated. By order of GEO. LYONS, Col. Eighth Regt., N. Y. S. M.
DAVID B. KEELER, Jr., Adjutant.

CALL UPON THE WASHINGTON GRAYS.

General Order No. 7.

WASHINGTON GRAYS.
HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1861.

The officers and members of this regiment are directed to provide themselves with all necessary equipments, and hold themselves in readiness to move at twenty-four hours' notice.

Lieut. CARR will assume command of Company G, and order an election for commissioned officers, to be held at the Regimental Armory, this evening, at 8 o'clock. By order of

Col. GEORGE LYONS.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Adjutant.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST COL. CORCORAN QUASHED

It is confidently stated that Gov. MORGAN, as Commander-in-Chief, has this day suspended and quashed all proceedings pending against Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. This will have a good effect on all our adopted fellow-citizens of Irish birth.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

Three of the City Regiments—the Sixth, Col. PINCKNEY, Twelfth, Col. BUTTERFIELD, and Seventy-first, Col. BOSTWICK, have orders to proceed on board the steamship *Baltic* at 7½ o'clock A. M. The vessel will leave at 10 o'clock, and up to that time volunteers armed or unarmed will be received. The *Baltic* is at the foot of Canal-street. Four more Regiments—two from Brooklyn and two from New-York—are under orders, (making seven in all,) and will probably leave to-day.

MATERIAL AID FOR VOLUNTEERS.

We learn that the Board of Directors of the Citizens' Bank have unanimously passed a resolution to allow any of their clerks who wish to volunteer their services in support of the Government, that their salaries will be continued during their absence, and their situations reserved for them until their return. The Flag of the Union also floats from their Banking House.

STATE OF FEELING THROUGHOUT THE NORTH.

IN NEW-YORK.

DISPATCH FROM GOVERNOR MORGAN.

ALBANY, April 20, 1861.

To ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD: You and other friends in New-York, telegraph me, requesting more troops sent from New-York, but the author

FROM HONG-KONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Voyage of the Mary Whitridge, with a Cargo of Chinese—An Error in the American Nautical Almanac—Regulations for Chinese Passenger-Ships, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1861.

I sailed in the good ship *Mary Whitridge*, W. A. CRUSY, Commander, from Hong-Kong on the 18th of January, and arrived here yesterday, after an unprecedented passage of 39½ days. We bring but two days' later dates than those transmitted by the English Overland mail which left on the 15th, and which I forward, though the papers contain no additional news of importance.

The ship *Edwin Forrest*, from New-York, for whose safety considerable apprehension was felt in Hong-Kong on account of her long passage, we believe to have seen beating into the roadstead, in the dusk of the evening, as we sailed away.

With the northwest monsoon against us, and heavy weather, we made but little progress in working across the China Sea, until a favorable slant enabled us to cross under the south side of the green hills of Formosa on the 8th day from Hong-Kong. Then, with moderate winds from S. E. to N. W., we pushed on, passing about a degree to the northward of the Bonin group, and so out into the broad expanse of the Pacific. On the 7th of February we detected an error in the American Nautical Almanac—typographical of course, but none the less remarkable on that account—of one minute in the sun's equation of time—it being printed 15m. 26s. 14, instead of 14m. 26s. 14, and which error, as it would make a variation of 15 miles in a ship's position, might place a score or more of vessels navigating close and dangerous seas in a very critical plight. There is another matter in connection with our National Almanac, which I have heard severely commented upon by several intelligent shipmasters, who, withal, take great pride in the book itself. I allude to the fact of the almanac being in some degree used as an advertising medium for Messrs. E. & G. W. BLUNT'S nautical publications, compasses, chronometers, and what not. Now if the able and distinguished naval gentlemen and astronomers at the head of the work would exclude Messrs. BLUNTS' advertisement in an almanac printed expressly by the Government, and in lieu thereof insert a catalogue of the charts issued by the United States Coast Survey, with the prices attached, and the names of the agents from whom they can be procured, as well at home as abroad, it would be valuable information, and of far greater interest to our commercial marine than the somewhat heavy productions of the house referred to.

To return to our voyage in the *Mary Whitridge*. We held strong winds from the south of west, with a mean range of barometer of 29.90, going up to 30.30 as the wind veered to the north, with high following sea—the ship making great speed for weeks together. On the 14th of February we crossed the meridian of 180°, in lat 39° 30', and from thence striding along between the parallels of 39° and 40°, we rushed on with a gale behind us as we flew towards California. On the 23d and 24th the barometer dropped down to 29.20, accompanied by a fearful gale and tremendous sea, mingled with hurricane-like squalls of rain and sleet from W. S. W., which compelled us to lay to for four hours. During this tempest for 6 hours 35 minutes, we ran, by MASSY'S patent log, 107 knots—an average of 16¼ knots, or 19 statute miles, per hour. And thus we drove on until we passed the *Golden Gate*, at an average speed of 200 miles per day since leaving Formosa; and finally let go our anchor in the harbor, without having parted strand or canvas in what proved to be a very rough and boisterous voyage. I have ventured to dwell somewhat on the foregoing nautical details, as I have thought they might prove of interest to ships making the passage by the route we did.

The *Mary Whitridge* was duly chartered to carry Chinese passengers to San Francisco, of which living freight we had about two hundred males on board. From whence they came, or for what special purpose or object they had in view in leaving Cathay, I have been sorely puzzled, after much talk in "pigeon" English with the most intelligent, to divine, but the result of my inquiries are these: Some "first chop" men pay down $25 for each passenger, and by private and individual arrangement, this sum is to be worked out in California at the rate of 300 per cent. interest, by the original parties or their surviving relatives, within three years. Most of them seemed to be of the lowest class, filthy in their habits, covered with vermin, and with no more baggage than a couple of bamboos, and the slight raiment they stood in. A few, however, appeared people of some substance, whose property was stowed in huge baskets, and who smoked their opium pipes with all the *dolce far niente* gusto of a Turkish Bey on the Bosphorus. Nearly all came from the interior of Southern China and the tea districts, and very few from Canton or the sea-ports. They proved to be a very tractable lot of Celestial animals, when properly managed, and though at all times and on all occasions they practiced lying as an elegant accomplishment, as they are taught in the schools, and moreover did all that ingenuity could devise to pilfer wood, water and provisions, and to evade the necessary regulations of the ship, yet a due exercise of vigilance and tact on the part of the officers soon put them within wholesome bounds of restraint. Among themselves, however, there was perpetual discord, and it was only by prompt and severe measures that serious mischief did not ensue. On one occasion, in the earliest part of the voyage, a fearful tumult began on the upper deck; which arose, as their brawls usually did, over their cooking. A crowd of some fifty men and boys were indulging in what seemed to be a free fight, which went on for a space without much damage, until some of the excitable mob plucked the belaying pins from the racks, and then began to hammer each other in downright earnest. At this stage of the battle the officers of the ship interposed, disarmed the contestants, and placed several of the ringleaders in irons. Soon, however, the faction on the side of the culprits interceded in their cause, and they were released under the most positive "chin-chin-ning" pledges that everlasting peace should reign for the future in their midst. But hardly had these pugilistic liars had time to get below, than another frightful uproar broke forth, and the mate sung out that there was bloody work in hand. Being a passenger myself, and not a belligerent one, though taking an interest in the welfare of my fellow-passengers, I repaired to the open afterhatch for a chance view of the fray, while at the same time the officers of the ship and the stalwart batch of sailors leaped down below, where with their brawny arms, they soon cleared a furrow through the frantic mass of Celestials. Then striking sledge-hammer blows right and left, like breakers on a shattered wreck, they dashed the long-tailed bullies from side to side in striving to allay the storm. This effort for the first few minutes was beyond the power of man, for the whole hive of Chinamen were yelling, screeching, fighting, scratching and biting like so many wild animals. Some had heavy bamboos trying to split each other's skulls open; others, with similar weapons, were punching and pounding each other in the region of the umbilicus, until the decks were flowing crimson with blood. But Anglo-Saxon muscle finally prevailed, and finding a more vigorous enemy had taken the field, the original combatants yielded and again the ringleaders were knotted together, back to back, by their hirsute appendages—a most vulnerable point for an assailant, since, with proper skill, an experienced person can not only render them helpless by seizing hold of their long tails, but scourge and secure them by a rope of their own culture; and, accordingly, by this process the brutes were once more dragged to the upper deck and mansacled. The wounded and bruised were then cared for by their own doctors, and though we thought that two of the most serious cases would shortly "make a hole in the water," yet in a week or two they "came round," and the matter ended.

And here I desire to say a few words with respect to to the employment of American ships for bringing Chinese passengers to and from California and China—a traffic which, if not now, will assuredly become a means of certain profit to shipowners if properly conducted; and will no longer be, as it has been heretofore, a precarious or chance risk of securing a charter for a vessel with a roving commission in the Eastern Seas. I inclose you a printed copy of the Regulations of the British Emigration Office of Hong-Kong, which, if you deem advisable to reproduce, it will, I think, be of service to any who care to inquire into the chances of success in the enterprise I allude to. It will be remarked that these regulations are liberal in the dietary scale for the emigrants, and likewise as to the cubic space allotted to them on ship-board. And it should also be borne in mind that these regulations at Hong-Kong are rigidly enforced by Government Surveyors and Inspectors. The next point to be considered is the class of vessel and the internal economy of her build, so as not to cripple her in regard to cargo and other considerations, so that she may yield a fair and certain profit to her owners. As regards capacity, a fast-sailing, well-found half-clipper, with a spacious and high between-decks, properly ventilated, and capable of berthing 350 to 400 adults, according to English measurement, with a hold stowage of 900 tons cargo, exclusive of iron water-tanks and provisions; the upper deck to be fitted with a spacious galley, with large kettles for boiling rice, roomy water-closets, and all protected by a light spar deck for working the ship—would be, perhaps, of sufficient size and tonnage for the purpose indicated. Then, since the English port regulations in China do not prescribe rules for the discipline and order of emigrant ships, when they leave Chinese waters under other than the English flag, there should be printed in Chinese and English, and read to the passengers on coming on board, the following orders, predicated more especially against the danger of fire among a mass of reckless, careless people, surrounded as they are by mats, baskets, and other inflammable materials:

1. No matches of any description to be permitted on board.

2. The berth deck to be inspected every half hour, day and night; a watch set there in heavy weather, and should any open lights or lighted pipes be found, the offenders to be put in irons.

3. Lights in large reflecting locked lanterns to be kept burning fore and aft from sunset to sunrise.

4. No smoking of opium or tobacco allowed, under any circumstances, below the upper deck, and all to cease at 8 P.M.

5. One-tenth of the whole number of passengers to be detailed by turns for the cleansing and order of the berth deck.

6. Should any fighting occur, the persons engaged to be placed in irons and fed on rice and water for twenty-four hours.

7. Passengers to assist in getting up from below their provisions and water.

8. The cooking arrangements on deck to be carefully guarded, and certain hours be stated when the fires are to be lit and when quenched.

I offer the foregoing views with all deference to those who may be interested in the subject, and especially to the intelligent commanders of our noble clipper ships, as I have done to the captain of the *Mary Whitridge*, whom I most sincerely believe to combine as much good judgment and ability united to sound discretion and skill as a navigator, as any of his compeers, and whose views, I am happy to say, coincide with my own.

TRUE BLUE.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

FORGERY OF LAND WARRANTS.

Selden Braynard was put o trial charged with forging a declaration for the purpose of obtaining a bounty land-warrant. The declaration purported to have been made on Feb. 1, 1860, by one William Gallop, boatswain's mate of the United States ship-of-war *Raritan*, in the presence of R. McGaw and Augustus Moring, as witnesses, by whom the declaration was proved before one Joseph C. Lawrence, as Notary Public.

The evidence for the prosecution tended to show that the declaration and the signatures was in the handwriting of Braynard. It was also proved by the testimony of Gallop's wife, that he left her to go to California, in 1852, and was a mate of a steamboat, which blew up there, by which he was killed. That she had, in 1855, obtained a land warrant for the services of her husband, and had since married again. It was also proved that there was but one man, named Gallop on board the *Raritan*.

The defence proved that Braynard was very old and infirm, and his mind affected in some measure.

Lawrence, the Notary, was called, and asked as to the genuineness of the papers acknowledged before him, but declined to answer for fear it might criminate himself.

Mr. Upson appeared for the defendant, and summed up the case in his behalf.

Mr. Smith, the District-Attorney, appeared for the Government, it being the first case which he has tried, and summed up the case in a clear and conclusive argument.

The jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict of "Guilty."

Braynard was thereupon sentenced by the Court, in consideration of his age and infirmities, to the lowest punishment allowed by the law, viz.: one year's imprisonment and one dollar fine.

Three other indictments for offences of the same character had been found against Braynard, and, by suggestion of the Court, a *nolle prosequi* was entered on each of them.

Calendar.—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 33, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 97, 307, 319, 195, 300, 520, 222, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 331, 332, 333, 334, 280, 311.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1107, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149. *Part II.*—Nos. 808, 365, 788, 798, 504, 116, 802, 386, 810, 818, 401, 822, 826, 828, 834, 840, 844, 578, 376, 280½.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1265, 1105, 1369, 1379, 757, 1053, 1163, 1177, 819, 1595, 537, 947, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1725. 427. *Part II.*—Nos. 1268, 1270, 1278, 1282, 1302, 1148, 502, 826, 298, 686, 1194, 1247½, 928, 400.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

In this Court, on Saturday, Recorder BARNARD sentenced Henry Meyers, convicted of grand larceny, to State Prison for two years, and Louis Agosto, convicted of felonious assault, to the same retreat for three years and six months. Patrick Flood, for a simple assault, was fined a sixpence. Edwin Forrest and William D. Thornton, who had pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, were sent to State Prison, the latter for two years and five months, and the former for two years and six months.

MOUNTJOY KEPT CLOSE.

Sheriff Kelly and Jailor Cloud were yesterday before the Grand Jury, and testified that George Mountjoy has not at any time since his commitment for contempt been outside of the Jail, except when he was brought out by order of the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The District-Attorney is engaged in following up the street-cleaning contract. Most of his time is given in that behalf; and, consequently, until the conclusion of the investigation, he will be able to prosecute no cases in the Oyer and Terminer.

The Court adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—John Brannigan.

For Felonious Assault—William N. Pierrepont, Thomas Flynn.

For Perjury—Henrietta Campbell, Julia Barrett.

For Seduction—Dominick Eisenburger.

For Larceny—Bernhard Wasmurd, Manuel Porada, Richard C. Dean, Leander Knapp, Thomas Kidd, Thomas McCabe, Michael McGuire, William Hoffman, John Meyers, Lewis Brown, Frederick Vogel, Frederick Strohmeyer, James McLaughlin, John Riley.

For Burglary—William Corning, James W. Brady.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Woodruff, Monorief, Robertson and White.

Fershaw vs. *Drost.*—Judgment affirmed.

Wicklemansen vs. *Willet.*—Judgment affirmed.

Arnoux vs. *Collander.*—Judgment affirmed.

Arnoux vs. *Phelan.*—Judgment affirmed.

Nesbit vs. *McDermot.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Squiers vs. *Prown.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Deshon vs. *The Merchants' Bank.*—Default opened on terms.

The Parker Mills vs. *Jacob et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Merchants' Bank of New-Haven vs. *Bliss.*—Judgment partly reversed, partly affirmed.

Purchase vs. *Bellows.*—New trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

Shaw vs. *Strue et al.*—New trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

Powelson vs. *The New-York and New Haven Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Draper vs. *Strouvenel.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Winterkoff et al vs. *Sergent.*—Order reversed, with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 20.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	41⅛	50	Harlem Railroad	11¼
5,000	do	s10 40	200	Harlem R. Pref	28
6,000	do	s5 40½	50	do	28
6,000	do	41	100	Reading Railroad	30
1,000	do	s10 41	900	do	29⅛
5,000	do	s10 40¾	500	do	s10 29⅛
6,000	Vir. St. 6s	37	100	do	29⅜
8,000	do	38	200	Mich Cen. R	41
10,000	do	s10 35	350	do	40½
6,000	do	36½	25	do	40
5,000	N. C. State 6s	45	50	Mich. S. & N. I G.S	27
45,000	Missouri State 6s	40	280	do	26½
1,000	do	39½	50	do	26
3,000	do	39¾	70	M. S. & N. Ia. R	12¼
5,000	do	s10 40	500	do	12¾
18,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	95	50	Panama R	100
1,000	E. R. 2d m. B. Ex. '64	88	55	do	99
5,000	Erie 2d m ex. '79	96½	400	do	98
5,000	Erie R 3 m. b. '83	80	100	do	97⅜
1,000	Hud Riv. 3d m b.	85	200	do	s10 96¾
4,000	Mich. S. 2d m b.	58	1,750	Ill. C. R. Scrip	56
6,000	do	56	370	do	56⅛
5,000	do	55	100	do	b10 56
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	85	50	do	s10 56
1,000	Chi. & N.W. S.B.	76	200	do	s10 55½
2,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st M.	97	100	do	s30 55
15	Bank of Commerce	87	17	do	55⅛
50	Nicaragua T. Co	2	86	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R	92
10	Pac. M. St. Co	58	850	Gal. & Chic. R	55
115	do	55	50	do	c 55½
285	do	54	50	do	b60 55⅛
100	do	s30 53½	50	do	b10 55
50	N. Y. Cen. R	68⅜	700	do	s10 55
320	do	68¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R	23
1650	do	68	960	do	24⅜
50	do	s30 67⅛	50	do	23⅜
200	do	s10 67⅜	100	do	22⅜
50	do	b30 68¼	100	do	b10 21⅜
500	do	68⅜	350	Chic. & R. Isl. Rd	35½
100	do	s5 68	100	do	35⅜
450	Erie Railroad	17	150	do	35
60	do	17⅛	75	do	34½
125	do	17⅜	100	do	s60 34
13	do	18	100	do	34
10	Hudson River R	35	10	Chic., Bur & Q. R.	56
250	do	34	25	do	55
200	do	33⅜	225	do	54
10	do	33			

SATURDAY, April 20—P. M.

We report another forenoon of war excitement in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange. Business was formally adjourned at the Stock Board after 12½ o'clock, but some few sales were subsequently made on the Street, of New-York Central, Illinois Central, &c., at about the figures of the last printed sales. The last cash sale of Central was at 67⅛ ₱ cent. The other Railway Shares were much depressed in price, and lower, by comparison, by 2@3 ₱ cent. than on Friday. On the other hand, the heavy and rapid decline in the Border State Stocks was partially checked, Tennessees and Missouris selling at nearly the same figures as on Friday afternoon, and Virginias for cash ½@1 ₱ cent. lower. Pacific Mail and Panama shares suffer severely on the present panic; the latter selling below par for the first time in several years. At an early hour in the afternoon most of the Brokers were making their way up town in the direction of the great Union-square meeting.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 20, 1861—6 P. M.

Business has been partially suspended to-day. At 2 o'clock P. M. merchants were generally closing their stores, with a view to a full attendance of the commercial classes at the great Union meeting. At the Corn Exchange, as at the Merchants' Exchange, and elsewhere, this meeting was the chief topic. Even the news from the South was apparently of secondary interest.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 70 bbls. Ashes, 17 353 bbls. Flour, 753 bbls Corn Meal, 19,802 bushels Wheat, 21,067 bushels Corn, 735 bushels Rye, 530 bushels Barley, 1,835 bushels Oats, 612 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,231 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in request at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 307 bbls., including 231 bbls. Pots, and 76 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been quiet, to-day, including Middling Upland at 12⅞c.@13c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of only a few hundred bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A very moderate business was transacted in State and Western flour, to-day, prices of which exhibited no important changes. The reported transactions add only 6,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $5@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5 00@$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 17½@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$5 20; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 25@$6 35; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00	@$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 17½	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in less demand, but is stiffly held; sales 1,650 bbls., at $5 35@$5 70 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues depressed, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $4 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat to-day was quite limited. Prices, however, were quoted steady. We have heard of sales of 42 500 bushels, including Canada Club, part at $1 30; White Western at $1 40@$1,45; Red Western, at $1 32; Amber Wisconsin at $1 30; Milwaukee Club, at $1 26@$1 29; Northwestern Club, at $1 25; red State, at $1 30@$1 32; and choice white Kentucky at $1 63 ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Sales 34,000 bushels, at 62c.@62½c. for new Mixed Western; 68c. @69c. for old do. do.; 64c.@65c. for new Yellow Western; 69c @71c. for Yellow Southern, and 69c @73c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and steady at 68c.@69c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been inactive. Sales 1 800 bushels State at 60c.@62c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 35c.@36c.; Western at 34½c.@35½c.; and State at 36c.@36½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet, including new at 16c. @ 24c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been more freely offered, and have been very quiet. Week's receipts, 29,122 hides and 200 bales do. Week's sales, 6,750 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 22c.; mos., usual selection; 2,250 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 20½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 800 dry Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 21 lbs., 21c., 6 mos., less duty; 900 dry Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs., private terms; 1,500 City Slaughters, 75 lbs., 6¾c., cash, for export; 500 Western Slaughters, 55 lbs., 6¾c., cash; 350 Country Slaughters, 65 lbs., 6¼c., cash; 200 Association Slaughters, 75 lbs., 7¼c. cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 344,400 (same time last year, 261,100—year before, 22,200), and 994 hides Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2,200 Horse, 1,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more sought after, including Common, which has advanced to $1 40@$1 50 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine were unchanged. Spirits Turpentine was in active request at from 40c.@45c., holders at the close generally claiming even higher rates ₱ gallon, and the market being very unsettled.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole, there is little business doing; buyers and sellers are content to rest and look on for the present. Oak Sole in moderate demand, at quoted rates. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 35,000 sides. Boots and Shoes—From the East we learn that very few orders are received, and the manufacturers are reducing the number of employes, and preparing to rest on their oars for a season. In the meantime the workmen are looking up other sources of support, and we notice that numbers of them have entered, or made application to enter, the service of the Government."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, chiefly for future delivery, at $20 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, before 18th of June; $18 75 for Mess, here, and $13 25@$13 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 8¼c.@9c. for Hams and 6¾c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is inactive; sales, 225 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand. There were 200 bbls. disposed of at $10 50@$11 50 for extra Mess, $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $12@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c. @19c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Have been quiet at previous prices.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet. Buyers offer 19½c.; holders ask 20c. ₱ gallon. Small sales, amounting in all to 200 bbls., were reported at 19½c. @19⅝c., mainly at 19¾c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements to-day were very light. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d. Corn, 9d@9½d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16i.@7-32d; ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 4s. ₱ bbl; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10¾d.@11¼d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Cheese, 35s. @27s. 6d., Tallow, 30s@32s. 6d ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: a ship, 650 tons, from Bangor to Callao, lumber, at $20; a schooner, 300 tons, hence to Sicily and back, $3,600; a brig, 168 tons, to Greenock, 2,000 bbls. tar, 4s.; a barque, 457 tons, to Londonderry, 22,000 bush. corn, 12d.; a barque, 406 tons, 16,000 bush. corn, to Sligo, 12d.; a barque, 16,000, and a brig, 8,000, corn, to Dublin, 12d.; a brig, 12,000 corn, to a direct port in Ireland, (Sligo, Dublin, Galway or Cork), 12¾d.; a Port. brig, 153 tons, 6,000 wheat, to Caermarthen, Wales, 13d.; a brig, 264 tons, and two schooners, 225 and 300 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, coal, $5 50; a brig, 197 tons, to Havana, $960; a barque, 300 tons, to North side Cuba and back, (out in ballast), Sugar $6 ₱ hhd. and Molasses, $2 50; a schooner, 100 tons, to the windward and back, $900

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	April 6
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	April 6
Columbia	Galway	Boston	April 9
City of Wash'to	Liverpool	New-York	April 10
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	April 11
United States	Glasgow	New-York	April 13
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	April 13
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	April 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	April 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

De Soto	New-York	Havana	April 22
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	April 23
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	April 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	April 24
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	April 27
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	April 27
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	April 27
Columbia	New-York	Galway	April 30
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 1
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Pacific mails by the steamship *North Star*, for Aspinwall, will close at the Post office to-day, (Monday,) at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at...5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

THE ENCHANTED CATALOGUE.

A HYMN OF MODERN ART.

BY TERESA J. NEWCOMBE.

While Civil War, 'mid lurid smoke,
With dented helm and sanguine cloak,
Pervades our Southern borders,
For cloaks of quite a different kind,
Such as on Fashion's form we find,
Friend ROBERTS takes our orders.

The sweetest colors of the Spring,
Rivaling all hues of bud and wing,
His windows are displaying;
Mantles and sacques, the richest known,
And linked with names of gentlest tone,
Each radiant form arraying.

"Venitiennes," that a queen might wear,
Superb "Americaine," bright and rare,
"Napolitaine" Mantles, chaste and sparkling,
Rich "Polonaise" of costliest style,
And "Syrienne," with a liquid smile,
Half sunny and half darkling.

"Merinoes" mottled with all shades
Of color found in vales and glades,
Courtly and proud "Alhambras;"
"Corinnas," riveting the gaze,
And every hue of "Milanaise,"
In grays, and browns, and ambers.

There are the garments, bright and rare,
Now opened daily to the fair,
Garments that mock at malice;
By ROBERTS in the BOWERY sold,
For rustling bills or tickling gold—
His store the CRYSTAL PALACE!

W. B. ROBERTS,
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 212 Bowery.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of
MANTELS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,
in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable
SPRING SHAWLS,
from auction, at extremely low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, latest styles, FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, FABS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CAPES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c. LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKERS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

A GREAT EXHIBITION OF NEW PATTERNS.
SPRING SALES, 1861.
W. & T. LEWIS,
No. 12 4th-av.,
Have purchased largely at auction Carpets and Oil-cloths of late importations, which are now offered to the public at very low rates.
Their stock, consisting in part of Crossley's and other well-known English manufacturers of Tapestry and Brussels, is imported expressly for this market, at prices that will give satisfaction to purchasers.
Three-ply and superfine Ingrains of newest styles, which they can with confidence recommend.
All wool Ingrains from 40c. to 50c. per yard, and low price carpets from 31c. per yard.
Oil-cloth in a variety of new patterns and styles, combined with durability of material and neatness of finish, from 2s. 6d. and upwards per yard.
Rugs, Mats, Drugets, &c., at very reasonable prices.
Please call and judge for yourselves, at No. 12 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, (NOT TAPESTRY,)
Now in store and for sale at
REDUCED PRICES.
NEW BRUSSELS CARPETS AT
$1,
$1 12½,
$1 20 and
$1 30
per yard.
Also a large stock of Tapestry Brussels, at 80 and 90 cents per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st. through to No. 31 Howard-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
PINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped. SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, White. SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Fongees, Hdkfs, Crapes. PINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors. PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c. ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

CARPETING.
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS MATTINGS, &c.,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
In quantities to suit purchasers, by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

AT CUSHMAN'S—8TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—JUST received an invoice of NEW RIBBONS, Paris FLOWERS, RUCHES, Dress LININGS, Embroideries, LACES, Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SUN Umbrellas, Linen BOSOMS, Linen HDKF'S, all kinds White GOODS, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, STRAW BONNETS and Lining SILKS, CORSETS, Hoop SKIRTS, Ladies' ready-made under LINEN, all kinds small WARES, GENTS' Furnishing GOODS. WE DO SELL choice goods very cheap.

MILLINERY.

MRS. MEIN RESPECTFULLY BEGS LEAVE to solicit the attention of the public to his varied assortment of ladies' and children's straw bonnets and hats, which are now open for inspection at No. 11 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., New-York.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suits from $22 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,150 80 DURING THE PAST 22 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 33 Pine-street, April 11, 1861.

THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of 1857 of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that the necessary legislation having been obtained from the several States, and the decree of sale of the said road being about to be obtained, it will be necessary for the bondholders to unite in the agreement for reorganization and to deposit their bonds in order to become interested in the purchase.
Deposit of Bonds will be received by the Trustee, JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st. Signatures will be received by either of the Purchasing Agents, or at No. 25 Pine-st. J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—A SEPARATION OF THE GENUINE from the spurious stock in this Company having been judicially made, and the injunction restraining the Company from paying Dividends been removed, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now opened and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders on demand.
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Shareholders of this Company are hereby notified to pay over to J. T. Soutter, Esq., at the Bank of the Republic, New-York, one dollar per share on the amount of stock in their names, said payment to be made immediately. Shareholds s failing to comply will have their present stock sold to pay the same. New stock will be issued for the instalment.
V. K. STEVENSON, President.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 26, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 2d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, April 16 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent., payable on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1.
By order,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, May 14, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 23, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 72 West 11th-st., near 5th av., all the furniture, consisting of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in plush, pier glasses, oval mirror, mahogany side board, rosewood and mahogany bed room furniture, rosewood and oak extension tables, marble-top tables etageres, rosewood cabinets, beds, bedding, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, handsome China and glass ware, etc.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 22, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Hamilton-place, 2d-av. and Williamsburgh ferry.
HANDSOME FURNITURE.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, black walnut extension table, black walnut dining room chairs, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloth, pier glasses, bedroom furniture, &c.; also, a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-RAMBURGH.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in New-York,
A NEW-HAMPTON ON HUDSON RIVER—The farm of the late George Vanderbilt, containing 100 acres near Milton Ferry depot, Hudson River Railroad, in good condition, plenty of fruit and ornamental trees, good stone house, and other buildings; there is a dock on the premises, stone quarry, clay bed, &c. Further particulars and maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WARD MCLEAN, Auctioneers.
FIELD & McLEAN WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, April 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Orasmus Bushnell, Esq., Referee, No. 721 8th-av., and No. 184 West 50th-st., two four-story brick stores and dwellings on the southwest corner of 8th-av. and 50th st.
Maps, &c., at the office, No. 9 Pine-st.
CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT, Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway.

P. C. BULKLEY Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, No. 96 James-st., 25x100 feet 5 in., frame building; No. 98 James-st., 20x75, 3-story brick building; No 100 James-st., 20x74, 3-story brick building. Maps at the Office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.
SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 25 and 26, a large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry, precious stones, jewelers' safes, office furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., by JOSEPH HEGEMAN, at No. 10 Maiden-lane. Sale to commence at 9 A. M.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.
Best color for villas, cottages, barns, decks of vessels. Will stand any weather or climate. W. W. BETTS, General agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET IN MORRISANIA—THE PART OF a first-class house, comprising six rooms, as the owner has more room than he requires, in a very respectable neighborhood, corner of 6th st. and Boston road. Will rent it low to a small respectable family, or would sell the house, with one acre of land, on very liberal terms. Apply on the premises for one week. There are two lines of stages which pass the door every hour, connecting with the Harlem steamboat, and it is within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad depot.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, THE FOLLOwing houses, with modern improvements; 100 Lexington av., $800; East 33d-st., $700; East 34th st., $750; 34th-st., $600; 37th-st., $500; 30th-st., $600. 48th-st., near 3d av., $575; 49th st., $550; 49th-st; $450; 51st-st, $450; 40th-st., $450; 51st st., $550. Also others in good locations. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av., or No. 315 4th-av.

$600.—TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house, on 43d st., near Broadway, in fine order, walls frescoed and papered; hot and cold water in bedrooms; gas fixtures; court-yard, with shrubbery; furnace, bath-room, three water closets; situation unexceptionable; will be let to a small, careful family only, at the above low rent. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st., or morning and evening at No. 145 West 42d-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, with gas chandeliers, &c., No. 60 East 37th-st. Rent $800. Also the three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 110 East 38th-st.—rent $500; and the three-story house, No. 224 Elizabeth-st., will be let very cheap, in floors or apartments. Apply to P. McCAFFERTY, No. 110 East 38th-st.

TO LET—THE HIGH STOOP AND BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 192 West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine-row; is in good order, and has all the modern improvements; would prefer letting it furnished for six months or a year; or, if desired, would board out the rest with a small genteel family. Inquire of ROOME & WELLS, 167 9th-av., or on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—CLINTON-STREET, near Degraw, two 2-story, attic and basement houses, in good order, with large dry cellars and fine yards; lots, 25x100; gas and Nassau water; rent moderate and possession given immediately. Apply at No 252 Clinton, corner of Degraw-st., or to CHAS. LENZMANN, No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY FIRST CLASS dwelling-house No. 105 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts. Also the new three-story brown-stone front dwelling-house on the south side of West 38th st., first house east from Broadway. Possession of both houses given at once. Apply to EDWARD P. CLARK, 128 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building, 26½ by 130 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 38 Warren-st.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. *Rent, $760.*
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 81 Macdougal st., or No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 4th-st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of F. A. SEGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 395 4th-st.

TO LET—AT MOTT HAVEN, THREE MINUTES' walk from Third-avenue Railroad and steamboat at Harlem Bridge—Rent $200 a year—A cottage house containing 7 rooms, with an extra large lot filled with flowers and fruits. Apply between 10 A. M and 4 P. M., to W. H. DE LANCEY, JR., Nos 8 and 10 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWNstone front house No. 14 9th-st, containing all the modern improvements, with mantel and pier glasses and cornices; conservatory in the rear. The house is in perfect order, and will be rented low to a small family. Inquire of C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS, having all the modern improvements, three-story brick houses, Nos. 85, 89 and 91 West 41st-st., near 7th-av and Broadway. Also. No. 239 West 31st-st., near 8th-av Rents moderate. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 262 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO HOUSES, NOS. 150 AND 152 East 39th-st., 3 story and basement, with all the modern improvements; rent low, and beautiful location; also, a house standing in the rear of the adjoining lot, with gas and water, 11 rooms, to be let to one family; rent very low; all now ready for tenants.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment dwelling, No. 75 Hudson-st, Jersey City, fronting the bay, and with fine view of the harbor and suitable for a gentleman doing business in the city. Rent, $400. Will put the house in good order on 1st of May. Apply to E. D. TRUESDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, LOTS IN 14th-st., south side, between 10th-av. and river; also, brick buildings, suitable for mechanical purposes. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class house, partly furnished, the owner's family boarding with the occupant; possession immediate. Apply to Mr. HINCKLEY, No. 25 Park-row, or at No. 48 West 36th-st., between 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET AT YORKVILLE—THE NEW THREE-story brick house, front courtyard and balcony, with good underceller, good location, with all modern improvements, 81st st., first house west of 3d-av., north side of the street. Apply at the second house adjoining.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on 51st-st., containing all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures. Rent $450. Apply to GEO. L. BENDIX, No. 863 3d-av., or to WM. C. CONNER, corner of Reade and Centre sts.

TO LET—FURNISHED—DESIRABLE FIRST-class house in 10th-st., near 6th av., containing eight chambers, furniture all first-class, with library. House 25 by 53. To rent low to a desirable party. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement. No. 52 John st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 26 feet front, No. 6 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

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TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OVER MILLER & CO'S shoe store, No. 387 Canal-st; five rooms, gas, chandeliers, water, &c. Inquire in the store.
MILLER & CO.

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TO LET—THE STORE WITH FOUR LOFTS AND dry cellar, No. 206 Pearl-st. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 151 Broome st., or at front office on second story over Fulton Bank, corner Pearl and Fulton sts.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 45x200.
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OFFICES TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDing, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 6.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 68 CORTLANDT-ST., cor. of Washington-st.; store No. 70 Cortlandt-st. Inquire of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

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TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE IN THIS City or vicinity, (or to let for the Summer,) a beautiful little farm, about 10 acres of land, cottage house and stable, all situated within 1¼ miles of the State House, in Concord, N. H. On the above is a beautiful white pine grove; also, a natural trout brook. For further particulars, inquire of the proprietor, J. W. WORTHEN No. 347 6th-av.

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